THE COLUMBIAN.
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
ISSUED WEEKLY, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
AT TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.
JOB PRINTING.
The Job Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J O Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
G. E. ELWELL, }

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO. 14
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 6

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00	$12.
Two inches	3.00	4.00	6.00	9.00	15.
Three inches	4.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	30.00
Half column	10.00	15.00	18.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.0

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. E. Ricklebaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Ricklebaum.
Court Stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Deputy's Reporter—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert B. Little.
Sheriff—Joan W. Hoffman.
Treasurer—Samuel Maynard.
Recorder—H. A. Scarpenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. B. Horton.
Commissioners' Clerk—I. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seasholtz.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Mercantile Appraiser—Directors—H. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. C. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—H. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robbins, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President; P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Barclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Sawyer.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Preaching—Corner 4th and Catharine streets, Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented, but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Bossert
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Services—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

"The church on the Brick Church on the hill."—Sermons in the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Above 4th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27 '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-ly.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
May 26—1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Centre Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. jan 18, '79-1f

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
apr19,1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
LOSSES PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAUP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-ly

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,675,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 30, '77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 26, 77-1y.

LAWYERS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained. Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's BUILDING.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. B & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROB'T. B. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. B. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

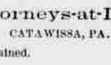
B. FRANK ZARR,
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in UNANGST'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 10, 79-tf

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained.
dec 21, '77-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.



G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Easty and Light street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

54 Ninth Street Pittsburg, Dec. 16, 1874.
Messrs. DREHER, REAY & Co
Gentlemen:—Your paints have given entire satisfaction. I have used them on a good many different kinds of work, such as Iron, Tin, Wood, Brick, &c., and never heard any complaints, on the contrary, the work stands well and for wear, will in my opinion, stand with any lead in the market. When in want or reference in this city or vicinity you are at liberty to use my name with pleasure, also to use this as you think best.
Respectfully Yours,
JOHN T. GRAY.
Painter and Dealer in Paints, Oils, &c.

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS, 8 CENTS.

MONTOUR METALLIC WHITE, 8 CENTS.

MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN, 6 CENTS. OFF COLORS AT THIS PRICE.

PURE LINSEED OIL
at lowest market rates.

Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

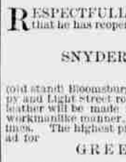
Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

HENRY S. REAY,
MANUFACTURER,
RUPERT, PA.

MOYER BROS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
May 3, '78.-1y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

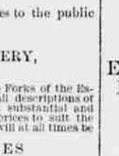
TRADE MARK.



Before Taking.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per pack age, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

TRADE MARK.



After Taking.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10, Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Klein, and by all Druggists everywhere.
Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
sept. 6, '78-1f

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES
OF THE
BLADDER & KIDNEYS

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and dry skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"Helmbold's Buchu"

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
IS UNEQUALED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,

Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill-Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, &c.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
Invigorates the Stomach.

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,
Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter receiving the same attention as by calling, by answering the following questions:

1. Give your name and post-office address, county and State, and your nearest express office?
2. Your age and sex?
3. Occupation?
4. Married or single?
5. Height, weight, now and in health?
6. How long have you been sick?
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes?
8. Have you a stooping or erect gait?
9. Relate without reservation all you know about your case. Enclose one dollar as consultation fee Your letter will then receive our attention, and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion concerning a cure.

Competent physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to Dispensatory, 1217, Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
March 7, 1878-1y

Poetical.

DER SHNÆ.

(Changed to the Pennsylvania Dutch system of spelling.)

Yetz kumt der shnæ,
Der shnæ, weisa shnæ,
Os we de Engelin ous der hæ;
Os we des lawb
Des blumiche lawb
Wo dauset-weis follt fum maple bawm ob.

Doh kumt der knecht,
Der fleisieh knecht,
Dar showfelt a wenig, on mancht olles recht;
Ee sorrickt shun fre
For's ormma fe:
Wann ær um de weag is suffer'd es ne.

Cuck yusht de fence!
De olt pushta fence,
De pushta hen coppa, de riggle hen shwentz,
Es oll shier dauch
Des hut aw sei snach
Un de bærglin sin deckt, 's ward olles gons flauch.

Der olt nochber Goot
Mit seim broda hoot,
Der laucht shun fun weitom—er is goot tsu moot
Sei deckel gelawda
Im shne his on'd wauda
Kumt er shun so freindlich mit chrishtliche dawta.

Un guck, de school kinner,
Se greesa der winter,
Beim shnæshtorm doh laucha se—gehn aw feel g'shwinter,
Se shpringa sich meed
Un wermas gebleed
Un d'no wann se dort sin, singa se's leed.

My Anne kummt ts' shpringa
We mine hertz-seata klinga!
Se kummt meiner mommy a metzel-soup bringa:
Der wind yawgt de flucka
Dorrich de guldiche bucka—
Ich wet yusht fun meer wær se aw net fer shrucka.

THE CURSE OF EMPTY HANDS.

BY EBEN E REXFORD

At dawn the call was heard,
And busy reapers stirred
Along the highway leading to the wheat,
"Will reap with us?" they said,
I smiled and shook my head,
"Disturb me not," said I, "my dreams are sweet."

I sat with folded hands,
And saw across the lands
The waiting harvest shining on the hill:
I heard the reapers sing,
Their songs of harvesting,
And thought to go, but dreamed and waited still.

The day at last was done
And homeward, one by one,
The reapers went, well laden as they passed;
Theirs was no misspent day,
No long hours dreamed away
In sloth, that turns to sting the soul at last.

A reaper lingered near,
"What!" cried he. "Idle here?
Where are the sheaves your hands have bound?"
Alas!" I made reply,
"I let the day pass by
Until too late to work, I deemed the hours awny."

"Oh, foolish one!" he said,
And sadly shook his head,
"The dreaming soul is in the way of death.
The harvest soon is o'er,
Rouse up and dream no more!
Act, for the Summer fadeth like a breath.

"What if the master came
To-night, and called your name,
Asking how many sheaves your hands had made?
If at the Lord's commands
You showed but empty hands,
Condemned, your dreaming soul would stand dismayed."

Filled with strange terror then,
Lest chance come not again,
I sought the wheat fields while the others slept.
"Perhaps ere break of day,
The Lord will come this way,"
A voice kept saying till, with fear, I wept.

Through all the long still night,
Among the wheat fields white,
I reaped and bound the sheaves of yellow grain.
I dared not pause to rest,
Such fear possessed my breast,
So for my dreams I paid the price in pain.

But when the morning broke
And rested reapers woke,
My heart leaped up as sunrise kissed the lands;
For came he soon or late
The Lord of the estate
Would find me bearing not the curse of empty hands.

INQUISITIVENESS.—The man who wants to know about things. We have all seen him. Have all "been there," as they say in the beautiful West. A dear son of New England having plied a new comer in the mining region of Nevada with every conceivable question as to why he visited the gold region, his hopes, main prospects, etc., finally asked him if he had a family.

"Yes, sir, was the reply, "I have a wife and six children and never saw one of them.

Then there was a brief silence, after which the bore commenced: "Was you ever blind Sir?"

"No, sir.

"Did you marry a widow?"

No, sir.'

Another pause.

"Did I understand you to say that you had a wife and six children living in New York and had never seen one of them?"

"Fact.'

"And how can that be?'

"Why, was the reply, 'one of them was born after I left.'—*Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine for April.*

Melville Minnigor, confined in the Wilkesbarre jail for a year, has become insane, believing that he is to be hanged. He begs piteously for a preacher to aid him with prayer, and is on his knees almost constantly to prepare for his end.

When does the rain become too familiar with a lady? When it begins to patter on her back.

A great many years ago a poor beggar boy explained his ragged appearance by observing: 'I have no money to buy new clothing, and mend I can't.' And his class have been called mendicants ever since.—*Boston Transcript.*

Select Story.

JIMMY AND JERRY.

From The Churchman.

'If you'll shut the door, Aunt Sadie, and won't light the gas, and if you'll truly promise that you'll *never* tell anybody, I'll sit here in the corner by the fireplace, where you can't possibly see my face, and tell you all about it. That is, if you are sure you won't forget and tell anybody; for I'm just ashamed of it—as ashamed as if I'd stolen a bird's nest that had young birds in it, or told on a boy in school, or slapped the baby or told mother a wrong story, or—anything that's the meanest, yes, just the very meanest thing a boy can possibly do.

'You don't believe it's anything very bad? Well, it just *is*, Aunt Sadie; and before I get done, you see if you couldn't say Jimmy or Jerry'd make a great deal better nephew for such a nice aunt as you are, than a boy who could be such a sneak as I was.

If I tell you every single thing about it, I'll have to go away back to last summer, when Ponto was a puppy, and used to run away and go down to the mill-pond for a swim, and to bark at the ducks, like the silly thing he was. Don't you remember how he was always getting into scrapes, and coming home with tin-pans and corn cobs tied to his tail, and forgetting all about it the next day, and going back again?

'There is a very mean lot of boys living around the mill. They are always and for everlastingly throwing stones at us boys, shouting all sorts of words after us, and trying to get up a fight, till last winter we boys gave up skating on the mill-pond. We weren't afraid of them, don't you go and think that, Aunt Sadie! But who wants to be fighting the street boys all the while? It takes up too much valuable time, when the afternoons are so short after school.

'But dear me, that's getting a long way behind Ponto, what we did last winter. But I do hate to begin, that's just the truth of it. But here goes!

'One day, when the puppy went down to the mill-pond, there were ever so many of the Mill-lane boys around, and they threw sticks in the water for Ponto to swim after, and a good many times, they pretended to throw them and didn't. I guess, till after a good while the puppy was beginning to get tired and swimming towards the shore, when Pat Laughlin, he's the very worst boy of all came up, and says he 'That's Bert Hamilton's dog; let's have some fun and drown him.'

'Pat Laughlin don't like me any better than I like him, and if I hadn't promised father not to fight with any boy again this winter I'd like to——Please don't look at me in that way, Aunt Sadie. It's just as mamma does when she's sorry about something I've been doing, and Pat *ought* to have his head punched. You just ask Fred.

'Of course the other boys were all ready for the fun, as Pat called it. I don't see any fun in killing a puppy. So part of the boys ran around the other side of the pond, some stood on the bridge, and some stayed where they had been in the first place. On the other side is the dam, you know. Whenever poor Ponto tried to land they beat him back with sticks and stones, till he was too tired to do anything but hold his nose above water, and Jerry says it was dreadful to hear him breathe. I was playing ball down at Van der Vechten's meadow, Jimmy and Jerry knew, because they had been looking through the fence at us on their way home from school. I heard a great shouting, but there's always shouting down the mill-pond, so I didn't think anything about it till Jimmy's brother, a little barefooted, ragged boy—ran up to me and panted out:

'Come, just as quick as you can, they're killing your dog! Jimmy and Jerry are trying to save 'im, but they'll kill Jimmy Jerry too.' And then, oh my, how he cried but he was such a little bit of a fellow, I don't think it's any wonder, do you? I used to cry myself when I was little.

'My! didn't I run! Auntie, did you ever see me run when I am running very fast? I just *rushed* that afternoon, and all the boys after me When we got to the pond, what do you think I saw? Why, Jimmy helping Jerry out of the water with one hand—Jerry had Ponto in his arms, you know and fighting off Pat and a whole lot of others with the other!

'It was almost up with them, though and if we hadn't come just then they'd have been back in the water in a minute, all three of them.

'That was the day I came home with my thumb out of joint, don't you remember? but could I stand by and see other boys, boys that didn't know or care anything about my dog, trying to save him and not help them?'

'We drove Pat and the other boys off away around the pond and into the lane. They never touched Ponto again. No, not all the rest of the summer.

'Jerry gave himself a shake in his wet clothes, just as the puppy shook himself, and looked so red and uncomfortable when I tried to tell him how obliged I was about Ponto.

'It ain't nothin,' he said; 'I never could like to see anybody hurt a puppy or a cat. Never!' And there was one of his eyes getting just as black as it could be, from a stone Pat threw at him; Jimmy's jacket was torn half way down his back, and I guess his shoulder ached pretty badly from the way he rubbed it.

'But they wouldn't let me give them anything, and Jerry looked real hurt when I offered him my new white-handled knife. 'I didn't help the puppy for pay,' he said.

'Jimmy and Jerry live down in Mill-lane, they are so poor; but they aren't a bit like the other boys.

'Jimmy sings in our choir at St. John's. My! I wish I could sing as he can! And Jerry's the nicest boy in sister Emma's class at the mission school. She told me so. And they're always trying to help their mother.

'Their father's dead, you know. So after they saved Ponto, father used to send for them to rake the paths and pick up apples and mother said she'd a great deal rather have me go fishing and nutting with Jimmy and Jerry than with a good many boys she knew of. They never say a single bad word, Jimmy's just so obliging, and always looking out for his little brother, that he don't get hurt and has a nice time; and Jerry knows lots of funny stories and good jokes, and I just wish I could learn my lessons as quick as he can!

'Sometimes I wish I'd never commenced going to Mr. Harris's school, because it was after that I began to be mean to those two boys. I was walking with Harry Allen one day (he's the richest boy in our school, you know, rides to school every day with a groom behind him, and has all the money he wants, and he's only twelve.) Well, I was walking with him, and we met Jimmy and Jerry. Somehow I wished we hadn't but they smiled and nodded, and of course I did, though they were very ragged, and I did wish that Allen needn't have known they were my friends. 'Who are those cads,' he said, 'grinning at you? And when I told him how they had saved Ponto's life, and wouldn't take anything, and what nice boys they were, he only laughed and said, 'Before I'd be seen speaking to such boys! What if they did save your dog? That was last summer; I won't speak to them *now*, if I was you.' Aunt Sadie, after that I used to try not to see Jimmy and Jerry when any of Mr. Harris's boys were with me and I couldn't begin to tell you how many times I've dodged around a corner or down an alley so as not to meet them. It makes me hot all over now to think of it.

'You know Turner's hill, Auntie? What splendid coasting there always is down there whenever there is coasting anywhere! And though there's been good skating all winter, there wasn't a speck of a chance for a sled till Wednesday morning. Wasn't I pleased when I woke up and found it snowing! There was my new sled, such a prime one, that father gave me on Christmas, never'd been out of the house yet.—Didn't I just hurry it out after breakfast, though!

'It was just the right kind of snow. Soft and lots of it, and coming down all the time in great double handfuls. Before school was out it cleared up and was freezing hard, and it didn't take us boys very long to make a beautiful track down the hill after we got there.

'I'd only been down the hill three times (splendid slides they were, because the 'R-indeer' goes like a bird,) and was just starting up again, when who should I see standing close together at the top of the hill but Jimmy and Jerry, smiling, and looking anxious to have me see them. They did look dreadfully poor, Aunt Sadie; they haven't any overcoats, and their pantaloons were patched in two or three different places. They had old tippets around their necks, and their caps were so ragged; but they looked just as happy as if they'd been Harry Allen in his fur-lined overcoat and seal skin cap and gloves. In a minute I remembered how they came to be there.

'One day in the fall when I was off nutting with them, we began to talk about sliding down-hill and the boys said they had always wished for a sled, but they didn't suppose they'd ever have one, and that almost all the slides they'd ever had were on pieces of boards and barrel staves. I said I thought it was a real shame; and then I went on: 'Now, boys, you remember—the very first time it's good coasting next winter you come over to Turner's hill. I'll be there; and we'll take turn's with my sled—turn and turn about regularly—and see if we won't have some fun. *Now don't you forget!*'

'The boys promised not to; and sure enough, there they were, and there I was.

'What do you think I did, Auntie? Kept my promise? But I didn't. I sneaked away off on the other side of the hill, and pretended not to see them at all. Allen had told the other boys about my friends in Mill-lane, and I didn't want to have them see me speaking to them. But do you think I had a good time?

'I felt hot and mean and uncomfortable every time I caught a flutter of Jerry's tippet, or saw how disappointed and surprised they looked when I didn't notice them.

'Once I fell off my sled, half-way down the hill, and rolled down the rest of the way, bumping my head every turn. I saw ten million stars before I got to the bottom, and I was lying there trying to make up my mind where I was, when Jimmy and Jerry came running down, and Jimmy says, 'Are you hurt? Shall I help you up?' And Jimmy says, 'Shall we draw you up the hill? We'd just as leaf as not.'

'What do you think I did? This is the meanest thing thing of all, Auntie. I just pulled the sled-rope away from Jerry, and never even looked at them when I growled out, 'You leave my sled alone!' and raced off up the hill. When I looked around again they were gone, and away down South street I could see them walking slowly away, with their caps down over their eyes never saying a word to one another.

'I thought I was going to have a good time after they were gone. I *did* shout and laugh and try hard to; but somehow my stomach ached, I guess, and I couldn't help thinking about how disappointed the boys had looked; and don't you remember you wondered how I came to get home so early, and what made me so cross?

'I couldn't get to sleep for ever and ever so long. I was awake when mamma came up stairs, and then I couldn't stand it any longer, so I called her, and she sat on the bed while I told her all about it, she was just as sorry as I was. We made up our minds what I'd better do, and then I felt a great deal better. Isn't it funny how much better a boy feels when he has told, and said he's sorry?'

'But this afternoon, when I went around after school to look for them, the mean feeling came back again when I saw Allen and two or three boys taking the short cut through Mill-lane to the hill, and all I said to Jimmy and Jerry was, 'Boys, don't you want to take my sled for a little while?' instead of asking them to come with me, as mother thought I'd better.

'They looked real pleased at first, and then Jimmy shook his head and said, 'You don't want us to talk to you any more! I guess we'd rather not borrow your sled, think ye.'

'They never waited for me to say another word, but ran away around the corner of the lane, and I saw Jerry rub his eyes with the end of his old tippet.

'Did I have a good time sliding after that? *No, I didn't.* I felt so mean. Mamma said I felt as if I was a coward, and I guess I did. Just as if I'd slapped the baby, when she's too little to slap back.

'You can light the gas now if you want to, Aunt Sadie. I'm going to bed. Somehow I didn't feel like doing anything but telling you about my trouble. But to-morrow afternoon I'm *going* to find Jimmy and Jerry, and they're *going* to slide down Turner's lane with *me* on *my* sled, if all the the boys in town *are* there. I'm just going to show them that *I'm not* ashamed to do it, and that I *don't* forget how they saved Ponto, just as sure as my name's Bert Hamilton!'

The next evening as the supper bell rang, Bert's Aunt Sadie stood in the parlor window smiling and nodding at Bert himself, who was smiling and nodding back again as he stowed his sled away on the pizza for the night.

To her soft 'Had a nice time, dear, this afternoon?' he answered with a real boy's hug, and said:

'I guess we did! and I didn't mind it a single bit after the first time. Harry Allen turned up his nose, and said something about 'cads;' but who cares for him? And the other boys liked Jimmy and Jerry ever so much, and every one of them asked them to try their sleds. So they had more sleds than any one else, and they're coming again to-morrow. Oh, we had a splendid time, and I havn't a speck of pain anywhere. It pays—don't it—to do what you *know* you ought to?'

A RABBICAL LEGEND.

THE STORY OF THE BLACKSMITH.

And it came to pass, when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the Temple at Jerusalem, that he prepared a feast for his craftsmen, and spread the tables with the fatness of the land, and with the wine and corn and oil thereof.

And the seat of the king was apart on a raised dais facing the head of the table, and the two famous pillars of bronze, with their beautiful capitals of lilies, pomegranates and delicate network, stood, one on his right hand and the other on his left, and the lintel thereof was as a canopy over the head of the king.

And Solomon had also prepared a seat of honor, and set it on his right hand, ready for that craftsman who might be pronounced most worthy among all who wrought in building the house of the Lord.

And when all was ready, he called unto him his chief architects and master-overseers, and the head artificers who were cunning workers in gold and silver, in bronze and ivory, and in wood and stone, yea, all who had labored in building the Temple of the Most High, and he said unto them.

'Come now with me and partake of the feast which I have prepared. Stretch forth your hands; eat, drink and be merry. The skilled artificer is worthy of honor. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn upon the threshing floor.'

And when Solomon and his guests had arrived at the place of the feast, they beheld a man, clad in the garb and covered with the soil of labor, seated in the chair of honor not yet awarded. And the king waxed wroth, and said, 'What manner of man art thou? Why comest thou unseemly and unbidden to our feast, where none are invited save the chief workers on the Temple?'

And the man answered and said, 'Please you, I came not unbidden. Was it not proclaimed that this day the chief workmen of the Temple dine with the king? Therefore I come.'

And when the man had thus spoken, the guests talked with each other, and he who craved the cherubim spake aloud and said, 'This fellow is no sculptor. *I* know him not.'

And he who inlaid the roof with pure gold said, Neither is he of those who work in refined metals.' And he who wrought in raising the walls said, 'He belongs not with those who are cutters of stone.'

And one who labored in shaping the timbers for the roof said, 'We who are cunning in cedar wood, and know the mystery of joining strange timbers together, know him not. He is not of us.'

Then said King Solomon, 'How sayest thou now? Wherefore should I not have thee plucked by the beard, scourged with a scourge and stoned with stones, even unto death?'

But the man was nowise daunted, and he rose from the seat, and came to where the wine was set, and took up a cup of the wine and raised it high and spake aloud, saying: 'Oh king! live forever!' he then drank long until the cup was emptied.

He now returned to the seat and spake to the guests who had rebuked him, and said unto the chief of the carvers in stone, 'Who made the instruments with which you carve?'

And he answered, 'The Blacksmith.'

And to the chief workers in wood he said, 'Who made the tools with which you felled the cedars of Lebanon, and shaped them into pillars and roof for the Temple?'

And he also answered, 'The Blacksmith.'

Then he spake to the artificer in gold and ivory and precious stones, saying, 'Who fashioned the instruments which you wrought beautiful ornaments for my lord the king?'

And he too made answer the same, 'The Blacksmith.'

Then said the man to Solomon, 'Behold, O king! *I* am he whom, when men deride, they call me Blacksmith, but when they would honor me they call me Son of the Forge. These craftsmen say truly that I am not of them. I am their superior. Without *my* labor first, *their* labor could not be. The great Tubal Cain, whom all men honor, taught those who in turn taught me my handicraft, and the mighty Vulcan who wrought in fire and smoke and sweat, as I do, was it not deemed fitting he should have even the Queen of Beauty for his wife?'

'Son of the Forge,' said Solomon, 'I too honor thee, thou worthy successor of the great master Tubal Cain. Take thou this seat at my right hand prepared for the *most* worthy. It is thy due.'

Thus it came to pass at the feast of Solomon, the wise king of Isreal, and from that time forth the smiths were held in high esteem, and greatly increased and multiplied in all lands.'

It was a bitter cold day and his little sister hadn't got half way to school before she commenced crying. 'Never mind, sis,' spoke up her little brother, as he saw the tears running down her face, 'you ain't freezing now—your'e just thawing out.'

'Have you ever

The Columbian.

BRIGHTLY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, April 4, 1879.

(For the Columbian.)

FORTY YEARS AGO.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—I have before me the *Extra Globe* published by Blair & Rives, and edited by F. P. Blair and Amos Kendall, beginning May 16, 1840, and containing the whole campaign between Van Buren and Harrison of that year. An examination of its contents shows it to have been a most vigorous and vituperative campaign.

The first number of the *Globe* contains the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention; and I only want to give you the reminiscence of a few remains of gentlemen who then were members of that convention. It met in the city of Baltimore. Among the delegates were Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, since then, republican Vice President and United States Senator; Edmund Burke of New Hampshire, still in public life as a democrat; John A. Dix of New York, since then democratic U. S. Senator, and republican Governor of New York, Fernando Wood in public life as Congressman as a democrat; from Pennsylvania came Robert Fraser of Lancaster, James Fry state Auditor general, Robert J. Fisher since a judge, S. E. Headly of Berwick, Gen. William A. Perkin of Muncy, and last but not least Simon Cameron; from Kentucky, Wm. O. Butler since democratic candidate for Vice President; from Tennessee, Felix Grundy; from Alabama C. C. Clay; from Mississippi Robert J. Walker, Secretary of Treasury and afterwards a violent republican, under President Polk, Jacob Thompson Secretary of war under President Buchanan, and A. G. Brown since democratic U. S. Senator; and Gov. Wm. Carroll of Tennessee who served under old Hickory, was President of the Convention.

Among the debaters in Convention were Mr. Frazer, Mr. Grundy, Gen. Butler, Mr. Howard of Indiana, Mr. Mclary of Ohio, Mr. Clay of Alabama, Mr. Robert J. Walker, and several others of less celebrity.

The list shows the changes made by the mutations of politics and the whirligigs of time. And we cannot help feeling a glow of satisfaction to read among the leaders of forty years ago, the names of men yet alive and honored in the counsels of the party. More men change their party associations through pique than by reason of change of opinions; and therefore in a large majority of cases they are to be blamed rather than commended. Upon an entirely new question, men may change party relations honestly, but such a proposition very seldom is presented.

The Democratic party has ever held sound theories of government, and they are now in a position to put them quite effectively into practice.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

No Clerks are to be hereafter allowed the Jury Commissioners. The County Commissioners have determined that there is no law for paying such clerks, and hence they will not do it. A law to abolish Jury Commissioners and to turn over their duties to the County Commissioners has passed the House of Representatives, but as a similar bill has been rejected by the Senate this session, we believe that by a rule of the latter they will not consider a like bill again. We understand that when before the Senate, the influence that defeated the bill was from the eastern part of the State. They contend that under the present law the quality of jurors has been improved, and are content to have the law remain as it is. That Boards of Commissioners are now constituted so as to secure party representation from both sides seems not to have had due weight with them.—*Lock Haven Democrat.*

The attention of our county commissioners has been called to the fact that the law does not provide for a clerk to the jury commissioners. The duties of the latter are certainly not so onerous that they cannot perform them without the assistance of a clerk. It is hardly probable that the item of $15 for such clerk will be allowed by the auditors another year, and it is highly probable that if it is allowed it will be appealed from.

ABOUT RIGHT.

On a newspaper recently sent Judge Elwell from Wisconsin the wrapper contained some editorial matter on the inner side. As one item is no very much to the point we print it.

"There has recently been a shower of genuine sulphur in Allentown Pa. If the strange occurrence had taken place in any other section of the country excepting in Pennsylvania the matter might have been questioned. But in Pennsylvania where Republicanism and Cameronism prevail, showers of sulphur or anything else in the line suggestive of future retribution may be expected."

About ten millions of dollars are asked from the State by charitable institutions. It is all right to be charitable, but charity begins at home with the tax payers. Salaries and other small matters are mere spillings at the spigot, but appropriations by the hundred thousand and the million are poured out at the bung.—*Patriot.*

Democratic Victory in Chicago.

Chicago, April 2.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning the returns give Harrison, democrat for mayor, 22,350; Wright, republican, 19,256; Wright, republican, 19,063; Schmidt, socialist, about 8,500. The whole city democratic ticket is elected by a majority ranging from 3,500 to 4,500. The vote on aldermen cannot be given, but the socialists elect several of their own men.

CAMERON V. OLIVER, WIDOW.

At the close of the arguments in the Oliver Cameron case Wednesday, the judge said: "Gentleman of the jury, take this case and dispose of it. Mr. Clerk, pass the papers to the foreman." The jury then retired, and shortly returned a verdict in favor of Defendant.

Arrangements are so far perfected that we feel warranted in announcing that there will be a convention of farmers and others interested in the important question of sugar production at Elmira N. Y. on or about the 10th day of April. Hon. William G. Le Duc, the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, and Ernest Th. Gennert, Secretary of the Maine Beet Sugar Company, will be present. The general subject of the production of sugar from beets, amber cane, corn stalks and other agricultural plants will be fully considered.—*Husbandman.*

INFORMATION WANTED.

EDS. COLUMBIAN:

The law provides that the County commissioners shall "appoint a suitable person as clerk, who shall keep the books and accounts of the board, record or file their proceedings and papers, attest all orders and warrants issued by them, *and perform all other acts pertaining to his office as clerk:* he shall receive for his services such sum as the commissioners shall, at their first meeting in each year, agree upon."

The law further provides that the jury commissioners shall perform the duties of their office themselves.

I would like you, or some one else through the columns of the COLUMBIAN to tell me.

1st. By what authority is twenty five dollars allowed to the commissioners' clerk "for seating accounts of 1877" when he received eight hundred dollars for doing *all* the work of the commissioners?

2nd. By what authority is the same person allowed fifteen dollars as "clerk to the Jury commissioners," who have no authority to employ or pay a clerk?

3rd. By what authority is an item of seventy eight dollars and seventy-five cents "for work at office" paid by the county, when the work so done was the duty of the commissioners' clerk and the persons named were employed by him individually?

Information on the above points is wanted.

INQUIRER.

The report that the Advisory Military Commission to the Fitz John Porter case (Secretaries General Drake from all three to the period of August 29, 1862, and the preceding and subsequent disaster to the Union arms, is not official, but it comes from Washington in so many channels, including some by no means friendly to the accused, that we are inclined to give it credence. Whatever may be the finding of the commission, the verdict reached by the public, in view of the evidence so fully reported, is that General Porter is a deeply wronged man, and that there is not a scintilla of proof that he was guilty of the high crime laid to his account and for which he has suffered so severely the nigh long years. More need not be said until the result is officially declared. If the board has decided that General Porter was wrongfully convicted and sentenced by the general court martial a great responsibility rests upon the President. Justice would seem to require, not a pardon of the wronged officer, for that would imply guilt on his part, but a mere removal of political disabilities, but also reinstatement at his option. There is no reason to believe that General Porter cares to return to the army, but he should be allowed an opportunity to do so.—*Times.*

This is the view which has always been taken by the COLUMBIAN. In fact, one of its editors introduced into the Legislature a Resolution requesting the President to appoint a commission to examine this very question, which was unanimously passed. The action of the Commission proves Gen. Porter's innocence of the charges made against him, and justice to a brave, faithful, and accomplished soldier demands his restoration to the rank he held.

Famine in Egypt.

Correspondence of the *Times*, dated Arment, Upper Egypt, Feb. 24, gives a heartrending account of the present condition of the population of the Nile Valley. The scenes described resemble those in India during the recent famine. In some of the villages the people are past help, sitting naked like wild beasts, eating roots, and suffering with the endurance of despair. The meshes worked on by famine stamps such a brand on the starving fellahs as cannot be easily described. In one town women and children fought over scraps of bread like wild animals. The case is believed to be still worse in the inland hamlets, where the villagers are said to be starving like dogs.

The *Times* in commenting editorially on the letter of its correspondent says: 'This state of affairs is immediately ascribed to last year's inundations and the failure of the first wheat crop; but the real cause lies in the permanent helplessness of the fellah's condition. He is so mercilessly taxed that he is forced to live from hand to mouth, and it is impossible for him to make any preparation against the day of temporary need; while he is so oppressed with work, and so reduced by insufficient food as to lose all hope and energy, and all power of physical or moral resistance. The sole and simple cause of their misery is to be found in their crushing taxation, and in the injustice with which it is extorted from them. And to what is this due? Simply to the necessity of meeting the financial demands required by the extravagant expenditures of the Khedive and his government. Matters have now reached such a pass that every turn of the screw by which a penny is forced from the Khedive, in spite of deficient revenue, represents another pang of torture inflicted on the happy fellahs. There is no reason for thinking the condition of Egypt desperate. Good government would in a moderate time restore the country to a fairly prosperous condition. But there is great reason to believe that for the present the English and French creditors must consent to forego their full rights. To insist on those rights might prove short-sighted for their own interests, as well as cruel to the fellahs, and it will be the duty of our government to look well to the permanent welfare of the Egyptian people in the first instance, rather than to the immediate claims of the bondholders."

Less than a decade ago the Republican party was in full power, with its leaders possessed with the idea that destiny had set a mark upon them and their successors as the rulers of the republic for all time to come. It was argued that the party which had "saved the country" should always rule it, and thus the party managers apparently came to believe that they were divinely appointed, and that anything they might do would be justifiable, and so with a recklessness that would seem amazing but for the impelling cause, they set about enacting all sorts of ill advised and oppressive legislation in whatever manner best suited their convenience. Obnoxious laws were passed with impunity as riders to appropriation bills, and the use made of the previous question was, to say the least, scientific. In effect the powers of the General Government came to be delegated to a cabal of Senators, which has been happily characterized as the Senatorial Group. The truth is that under the leadership of those infallible statesmen precedents were established as regards both number and character which could scarcely be improved upon by the wicked Democrats, no matter how far they may be led by partisan zeal. The Chandlers and Blaines and Logans seemed to forget that this is a government of the people, and that the tables are at all times liable to be turned upon the powers that be. This they have now learned from experience, which, after all is the only efficient teacher. Regarded in the light of history, it would seem that a vast deal of unconscious assurance is exhibited by the Republicans in Congress in complaining of the Democratic endeavor to expedite general legislation by fixing appendices to appropriation bills. It is doubtful if the effrontery complained of can be attributed to poor memories on the part of the Republican managers *Phila Record.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1879.

INCREASING PROSPECTS OF A PROTRACTED SESSION—THE TUG OF DEBATE TO BEGIN TO-DAY—AN ORATORICAL CAMPAIGN OF THIRTY DAYS DURATION PLANNED IN THE SENATE—GEN. GARFIELD'S GREAT SPEECH—THE MOVEMENT TO OUST KELLOGG—A MAJORITY REPORT AGAINST BELL.

It is now very generally believed that the EXTRA session will be prolonged far into the summer, and there is no doubt that it will be full of interest and at times exciting. To-day, the real tug of debate will begin, both parties are prepared with magazines of ammunition in the way of cut and dried speeches. Columbiads of invective will roar, pounds of rhetoric will hoist the individual congressman, who will, however, always fall on his feet and receive the compliment. Personal engagements will give piquancy and variety to the grand onslaught while the battle will rage beautifully all along the line. The forces are so evenly divided that it will hardly be known, when the roll is called on resolutions, amendments and bills, which side will have the victory. The Democratic majority is small, and the physical disability of some of their members, as Messrs Sapiens, Acklen and Lay, makes their strength an unknown and very interesting quantity. It may be in the power of the Republicans, by filibustering, to rest poor, individually, or even to prevent the passage of the bills with the obnoxious amendments. It is conceded that not less than a month will suffice for the Senate to say its say on the proposed measures, all the prominent leaders on both sides are preparing speeches, and at least thirty are booked on the speakers list to be heard. General Garfield's speech on Saturday, as to the manner in which it was received leaves no doubt as to the Republican attitude on the question of the proposed amendments. Gen. Garfield said plainly that he did not propose to argue on the merits or demerits of the Democratic position, but that his party saw signs of a new rebellion, in an attempt to engraft political legislation on appropriations, and, as in 1861, the Republicans would meet the incipient rebellion in united phalanx. The speech created a decided sensation on both sides of the House. At its conclusion nearly all the republicans came and shook hands with him, indicating their approval of his words and his stand. Democrats had not expected the republicans to assume quite so defiant an attitude. Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, has the floor today for the first speech on the Democratic side. He will reply fully to the speech of Gen. Garfield. The general understanding is that the House will go on with the debate on the army bill to-day and continue it until finally disposed of. It is not improbable, however, that other questions may be brought up that will consume a good deal of the session. The several resolutions that have been offered, looking to a change of rules, may be brought up to day for action. The members who offered them are desirous to get them before the Committee on Rules, and in this they are largely supported. The proposition to divide the work of preparing the appropriation bills among the various committees of the House has many friends in both parties. The resolution introduced by Mr. Cox, of New York a few days ago authorizing the appointment, at once, of the select committees on the census, on the revision of the mode of electing President, and Vice President, on epidemic diseases, and on ventilation, will be reported favorably to-day by the committee on Rules. At a meeting of this committee, held yesterday, this resolution of Mr. Cox's was agreed to, and it was also agreed to increase the following committees to the number given:

Committees on Privileges and Elections, on Agriculture and on Commerce to fifteen members each; committee on Enrolled Bills from five to seven members; committee on Printing from three to seven, and committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures from seven to eleven members. The committee will meet again to-day, and the expressions yesterday indicate that they will decide to increase the committees on appropriations, on Judiciary and on Ways and Means from eleven, the standard number, to fifteen members each.

This week the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections will begin an examination of the charges made against Wm. Pitt Kellogg by Judge Spofford, of Louisiana, the claimant of Kellogg's seat in the Senate. The majority report on the claim of Chas. H. Bell, to be admitted as a Senator from New Hampshire by appointment of the Governor, will be made. The majority report in Bell's case is against his title to the seat, on the ground of lack of jurisdiction in the premises by the appointing power of the State. Kellogg is aware that an attempt will be made to unseat him. He will resist the attack by charging fraud against his opponent.

There seems to be no definite knowledge as to what the final position of the President will be with regard to the proposed appropriation bills with their amendments. It is said that he has assured the republican leaders in Congress that if they will obstinately and unanimously resist the proposed legislation in the two houses, he will veto the bill when it comes to him. On the other hand, it is reported that both Schurz and Evarts, who have more influence with him, than Sherman, Thompson, and McCreery are urging him to sign the bill.

C. A. S.

Jesse Arnott, a wealthy and respectable resident of St. Louis, was astounded when an officer arrested him on a charge of stealing a dog. He went to court, and there met the complaint in the person of Mr. Tomaskewitz, the chief clerk of a leading dry goods store. Arnott was sure that he had stolen no dog, but Tomaskewitz made the accusation so explicitly that the Justice did not feel justified in dismissing the case. Then Tomaskewitz quietly added that the prisoner had also stolen the doors and windows out of a church, and the tombstones from a graveyard. He had, in fact become insane, and the first evidence was a mania for accusing persons of imaginary crimes.

Sir Vincent Eyre, a retired Major-General of the Indian army, found the grave and tombstone of Keats, the poet, who died in Rome in 1821, and who was buried in old cemetery for English Protestants wholly neglected. The inscription on the stone: "Here lies one whose name was writ in water," was almost illegible from dirt and decay. He made a collection, repaired the grave, cleaned the tombstone, and placed a medallion of Keats on the wall near the grave, with the following acrostic:

Keats, if the cherished name be writ in water,
Each drop has fallen from a mourner's cheek,
A sacred tribute such as heroes seek,
Though oft in vain, for dazzling deeds of slaughter.
Sleep on not less for epitaph so meek.

The Ball of the Gallows.

NEW KENT COURT HOUSE, March 26.—This morning at 5 o'clock closed one of the most remarkable balls ever known in the history of Virginia—a gallows ball. Yesterday two negroes, Patrick Smith and Julius Christian, were hanged for murder, and the hanging attracted hundreds from every part of the country. The negroes came in numerous numbers. It was a gala day for them, and they were all in holiday attire. The field in which the men were hanged looked like a country fair. Booths were erected. An enterprising Yankee had a side show and educated pig, and itinerant musicians enlivened the occasion. After the hanging the crowds of whites went away but the negroes hung about the field and around the shallow graves of the felons until dark. They had determined to have a ball, but according to some superstition among them it could not begin until after the midnight hour. A large barn near the field was swept clean by hundreds of willing hands. At 12 o'clock it was crowded. On a small stage in a corner the stand for the musicians was placed, which was occupied by four negro players and one fiddler. In the middle of the room was another stand, upon which the man who called out the figures stood. It was a weird scene. Boys stood in the corners of the room with pine knot torches, which filled the place with black smoke, and made a murky light.

At 12:16 the festivities began. Peter Johnson, a burley tobacco hand, occupied the stand in the middle of the room, and sang out in stentorian voice: "Choose your partners." The strangely made-up orchestra struck up "The Mississippi Sawyer," a wild Ethiopian air, and the dancing grew wilder and wilder, until they shouted and sang as though possessed by the devil. Such exclamations as "I could die at this moment!" "Oh, Lord, how happy I is!" and the like were heard, especially from the women. At about 2 o'clock Lucinda Mason, an old Yemina negress, suddenly made her appearance in the barn. The musicians and dancers stopped in terror. The old hag slipped into the middle of the room, and then began a series of strange incantatory scenes. The "frick" darkness was disposed of in an old blue and white checkered dress, and her in her hand a large hatchet, tied up in a red handkerchief. She opened it, and after muttering a lot of gibberish, to what the negroes say here was an African dialect, she said she had the rope with which the men were hanged, and that after she had touched any bit of it, that piece would secure the possessor against the evil designs of any person who tricked them or poisoned them. She cut it up in small bits, and over each bit she muttered and sprinkled something from an old jug, and then she sold it for five cents. The rush for these pieces of rope was great. The men fought for them.

This ceremony was kept up until 2½ A. M. The rope did not go around, and when this became known, those who did not get a piece acted like fiends, and begged the bag for a thread only. She told them that nothing else would effect the charm except small particles of the clothing in which the men were buried. A large party then started off to the grave underneath the gallows, for the purpose of disinterring the bodies and bringing back the garments. They soon returned in horror to the the ball room, swearing that they had seen the two men who were hanged walking around the grave. The bag added to the excitement by declaring, at the top of her voice, singing out the words, that Smith and Christian had not died, because she had given them a charm. The secret is that the visit of the dancers to the grave frightened off two resurrectionists who were after the bodies for the doctors. The dancing and singing was kept up until 5 o'clock. It was unanimously the Voodoo doctress that all who danced at the gallows ball would be able to dance as long as they lived, no matter if they lived to be 91.

Lynched and Cremated.

St. Louis, March 27.—A dispatch from Fort Scott, Kansas, says:

"On Tuesday 24th ult., Bill Howard, a negro, who cruelly and diabolically outraged Clara Pond, a twelve year old daughter of George Pond, was discovered in an old mine a half mile distant from the residence of Mr. Pond, and about six miles from this city. After some little parley, Howard came forth and delivered himself up, after being promised by his captors that he should receive no bodily harm from them. About two o'clock the cortege arrived in town, and the prisoner was promptly lodged in jail. The excitement rose to fever heat, and threats of lynching were made with emphasis, the facts of the crime being so horrible as to be without parallel in criminal history.

About 7 o'clock last evening a crowd of people numbering fully 1,000, accompanied by thirty masked men in solid line, with drawn revolvers in their hands, marched to the jail, and, overpowering all resistance, tore the iron grating from the window of Howard's cell, and forcibly took him out. A rope was tied around his neck, and amid yells and shouts he was dragged by a hundred hands, a distance of five blocks, and hanged to a lamp post on the corner of the public square. The infuriated mob, whose anger and excitement had passed all bounds, after the body had hung some fifteen minutes, on a shout of "Burn him! burn him!" being started took it down and dragged it to the square, and, in spite of the resistance and objection of the more calm and peaceable portion of the crowd, literally roasted and burned the remains in a fire of dry goods boxes and coal oil, amid demonstrations that rivalled a pandemonium. Good citizens regret that the excitement or the people lent on revenge should have led them into such a barbarous act, but it is only just to the citizens of Fort Scott to say that most of the active participants are residents of the country and largely of the coal banks in this vicinity.

The march of improvement in the nature and style of matches is almost as unabated as that of the matches themselves. A later novelty in matches bids fair to extinguish the sleeping match, the piece-eating match, and the match for the consumption of hard boiled eggs. The proposal for the new aspirant for fame is to walk up and down stairs more and longer than any other man can. It is suggested that the Bunker Hill Monument would be a good place for the exercise of this man's muscle. But Bunker Hill Monument has its objections principally in the lack of banisters and an elevator. The stair walker who would succeed will find great comfort in taking an occasional ride upward in the elevator and a slide downward on the banisters, and will show a great want of forethought if he should select for the scene of his match a building not furnished with those conveniences.

Medical Kettle-Drums.

It needs no medical kettle drums to aid in proclaiming the virtues of Kidney-Wort. The worst kidney or liver difficulties yield to its efficacy, and as a remedy for pleuro or chronic rheumatism it has no equal. Sold by all Druggists.

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, lots $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own house work for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."

MARCH WEATHER.

The following is a summary of the Meteorological record at Catawissa for the month of March 1879. Compiled from observations by W. G. Yetter.

Barometric pressure corrected for temperature and elevation.—Highest pressure on the 1st, 30.687 inches; lowest pressure on the 30th, 29.479 inches; monthly range 1.217 inches; monthly mean 30.122 inches.

Temperature of the air.—Highest temperature on the 10th, 63 degrees; lowest on the 4th, 12 degrees; average temperature for the month 34.7 degrees; monthly range 51 degrees; greatest daily range 31 degrees, on the 4th and the least daily range 5 degrees on the 29th.

Moisture.—Mean relative humidity 69 per cent.; number of days on which rain or snow fell 16; amount of snow and hail which fell during the month 2.40 inches; total amount of rain fall and melted snow 4.68 inches.

Wind.—The prevailing wind was from the north-west and the highest hourly velocity during the month was 42 miles from the north-west on the 31st inst.

Miscellaneous items.—The first thunder storm of the season occurred on the 8th. The ice in the North Branch of the Susquehanna River (which had been closed for 75 days) broke up on the 11th. The highest water in the river recorded 15 feet above low water mark on the 12th inst. Freezing weather occurred on 21 days of the month.

The record of Lennon's Dyes made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is not a more desirable color for dying silk, cotton, or woolen goods, than the yellow, scarlet, purple, blue, maroon, violet, black, crimson, green, or brown, out of which colors can be obtained to any extent.

The community owe Doctor Giles, of New York, a debt of gratitude for the discovery and introduction of his *Liniment Iodide Ammonia and Pix.* Gout, Rheumatism, enlarged Joints, Piles, Contractions, Diseased Liver, Headache, Female troubles, are all cured by their use.

B. A. MITCHELL,
Wholesale Druggist, London, Ontario.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company will be paid to the Stockholders of the Catawissa Bridge Company on and after April 1st, 1879 at the office of the Treasurer.

GEO. S. GILBERT,
April 4, 1879. Treas.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of William Stull, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court, by order of distribution, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Executor of said estate, will sit at the office of M. E. Jackson & Son in Bloomsburg on Saturday the 3d, 1879, at one o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at which time and place all persons having claims on said fund must attend, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
April 4, '79-4w Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

R. S. Sidington, Administrator of Martha Thurston, deceased, late of the township of Liberty in the county of Montour, will expose to public sale the following described real estate on the premises on

SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1879,

at ten o'clock a. m.,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

situate in the Town of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Northwardly by Main street of said town, eastwardly by lot of I. Williams, southwardly by Pine Alley and westwardly by lot of D. Bruce, it being the southwest half of lot No. 15 and fronting on Main street twenty-four feet six inches and extending to depth two hundred and fourteen and a half feet, on which are erected a two-story

Frame Dwelling House,

There are fruit trees on the premises; also a half interest in a well of water.

TERMS OF SALE.—One per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent, at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

R. S. SIDINGTON,
April 4, '79-ts Administrator.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

ON

FURNITURE.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

Elegant Novelties and Designs unparalleled for cheapness.

An examination of our stock is strongly urged. It is unquestionably the largest in the City, and for good work the lowest price.

For Example:

Handsome Cottage Bedroom Suits, $14 and upward.
Elegant well-made Parlor Suits, $15 and upward.
Solid Walnut Bedroom suites, $25 and upward.
Queen Anne Pa lor sideboards, $10 and upward.
Queen Anne Pattern Dining Chair, $2.50 and upward.

And every description of household Furniture Bedding, Mirrors, Cornices, Draperies, &c., at the lowest prices.

THE "EMPRESS" PATENT WARDROBE BED, manufactured solely by us, is the cheapest and best article of the kind yet invented.

GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Stores: 104, 106 & 108 West 14th Street, between 6th and 7th Aves., one door west of 6th Ave

NEW YORK.

nAco April 4-3mos.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. I. N. Knickbaum and F. L. Sausman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 5th day of May next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 5th day of May with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 15th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine and in the one hundred and third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Bloomsburg, April 4—4t Sheriff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIDGE ELECTION.

The election will be held at the house of I. H. RICHARDS, Catawissa, between the hours of one and 4 o'clock p. m., on MONDAY, MAY 26th, of officers of the Catawissa Bridge Company.

GEO. S. GILBERT,
April 4, '79. Secy.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that C. H. Jackson Committee of Benjamin Thomas for life has filed his second and final account in the office of the Prothonotary of Columbia county, which will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county on the 5th day of May next, and will be confirmed after four days unless exceptions be sooner filed that time.

WM. KNORR,
Prothonotary's Office, Prothy.
Bloomsburg, April 2, '79-3t

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 5th day of May 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Jacob Bower, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of Alexander Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
3. Widow of William Risser, late of Madison township, deceased.
4. Widow of David Dennott, late of Green wood township, deceased.

Register's Office, W. H. JACOBY,
Bloomsburg, April 4, 1879. Register.

REGISTERS NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., on said day:

1. First and partial account of Edward Hartman and P. E. Bodine, executors of Jacob Bodine, late of South Centre township, deceased.
2. First and final account of Owen W. Herring and Anna Maria Shuman, administrators of Ellas Hagenbuch, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
3. First and final account of John Wenner, administrator of Solomon Ikler, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
4. First and final account of Henry Rhoten, Guardian of Phebe Ingersoll, minor child of Mahlon Ingersoll, late of Orange township, deceased.
5. First and final account of Benjamin F. Ruch, Guardian of Samuel K. Smith, minor child of John P. Smith, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
6. First and final account of H. F. Zarr and William Y. Simonton, Administrators of Andrew Gaughler, late of South township, deceased.
7. First and final account of William Peacock, Administrator of Patrick McCluskey, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, as filed by Charles Peacock, Executor of William Peacock, late deceased.
8. Second and final account of William C. John, Administrator of Catharine Bowers, late of Montour township, deceased.
9. Account of John W. Hoffman, Sheriff, Trustee appointed by the Court to sell real estate of Lydia Yetter, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
10. First and final account of Alfred Fox, Administrator of Harvey Kirk, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
11. First and final account of Joseph Crawford, Administrator of William Milligan, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.
12. The first account of John Kilpatrick, Executor of Archibald Shannon, late of Beaver township, deceased.
13. Second and final account of Joseph W. Evans, Executor of John K. Evans, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
14. Second and final account of Joseph Y. Christman and Levi M. Christman, Executors of Ann Christman late of Roaring Creek, deceased.
15. First and final account of Morris E. Masters, Administrator of Eleanor A. Evans, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
16. First and final account of Milton Evans, Administrator of Elizabeth Evans, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
17. First and partial account of Frederick Hagenbuch and P. H. Hagenbuch, Executors of Daniel Hagenbuch, late of Centre town ship, deceased.
18. First and final account of John Fenner, Guardian of Charles Shaffer, Theodore Shaffer, Lorraine Shaffer, Fannie Shaffer and John Shaffer, minor children of David Shaffer, jr., late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
19. First and final account of Peter Swank, Administrator of Leonard Adams late of Locust township, deceased.
20. First and final account of I. K. Kirkbaum, Guardian of Elias S. Evans, Mary C. Evans, Elizabeth Evans and W. H. Evans minor children of George M. Evans, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
21. Account of Joseph B. Knittle, Guardian of Emma Mahoney, late Knittle, minor child of Jacob Knittle, late of Franklin township, deceased.
22. The second account of Joseph Cole, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Lehr, late of Beaver township, deceased.
23. The account of Edward E. Ents, Administrator of Thomas Ross, late of Benton township, deceased.
24. The accounts of Reuben Fahringer, Guardian of Charles S. Fox, John Fox and Charlotte Fox, minor children of H. B. Fox, late of Locust township, deceased, as filed by Herman Fahringer and Isaiah Hower, Administrators of Reuben Fahringer, deceased.
25. The final account of Elias Mendenhall, Guardian of Mary Rewece, deceased, minor child of James Rewece, late of Roaring Creek, deceased.
26. First and final account of Levi Shaffer and Levi Fenner, Administrators of David Shaffer, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
27. The account of Peter Billmeyer and Daniel Bayler, Administrators of Henry Bogler, late of Scott township, deceased.

Register's Office, W. H. JACOBY,
Bloomsburg, April 4, 1879. Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at the o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, MAY 5th, 1879,

All those three pieces of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: that is to say the one piece beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Scabtown to Numidia, and by land of Henry Rhoads, south fifty and one-fourth degrees west ninety-one and two-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of John Reinhold south forty-seven and one-half degrees fifty-six and two-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Peter Rhoads north fifty and three-fourth degrees, east seventy and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of William H. Reinhold north twenty-four and one-half degrees east thirty-three perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing twenty-eight acres and seventy-five perches strict measure. The second tract adjoining a stone in the public road leading from Catawissa to Numidia at a stone and by land of W. H. Reinhold north fifty-six degrees, east thirteen and a-third-five one hundredth perches to a stone in said road, thence by said street south 33 east four degrees east, thence by land of Peter Rhoads north fifty and three-fourth degrees, west seventy and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of William H. Reinhold north twenty-four and one-half degrees east thirty-three perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing twenty-eight acres and seventy-five perches strict measure. The second tract adjoining a stone in the public road leading from Catawissa to Numidia at a stone and by land of W. H. Reinhold north fifty-six degrees, east thirteen and a-third-five one hundredth perches to a stone in said road, thence by said street south 33 east four degrees east, thence by land of Peter Rhoads north fifty and three-fourth degrees, west seventy and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of William H. Reinhold north twenty-four and one-half degrees east thirty-three perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing twenty-eight acres and seventy-five perches strict measure. The third piece situate at the foot of the Little Mountain, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in line of land of Lewis Rinard running thence by land of the same south seventy-two and a half west twelve perches and two-tenths to a post, thence by land of William Mallard south twelve and a half degrees, east seventy-six perches to a post, thence by land of the same north eighty one and one-fourth degrees, east twelve and one-half perches to a post, thence north twelve and one-half degrees west seventy-seven and one-half perches to the place of beginning containing five acres and one hundred and twenty-five perches strict measure.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Detrick, As Agent of Peter Rhoads against George Boyer, with notice to Harris Kricher, terre tenant and to be sold as the property of George Boyer, with notice to Harris Kricher, terre tenant

MILLER, Attorney. Levari Facias.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, being fifty feet in width and one hundred and forty feet in depth whereon are erected two two-story frame dwelling houses, said lots being numbered and described as follows: North by Park street east by ——— street, south by vacant lots and west by lots of M. Lawler.

ALSO,

A lot of ground situate in the borough, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Number one (1) in Hendricks hundred and eighteen (118) north by Park street, east by an alley, south by lot lately owned by William Yeary, and west by Locust Avenue, whereon is erected a two-story frame house.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of said Robert Gorrell in the estate of Mary Gorrell, deceased.

Seized, taken in execution At the suit of the First National Bank of Ashland against Robert Gorrell and to be sold as the property of Robert Gorrell.

FRANZ, Attorney. Fi. Veni. Ex.

ALSO,

All that tract of land situate in the township of Beaver, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by lands of Eckroat and Reninger, on the east by lands of Wellington Case, on the west by lands of Jacob Reninger and on the south by public road, containing forty-nine acres more or less on which are erected a frame house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against Samuel Fisher and to be sold as the property of Samuel Fisher.

LITTLE & MILLER, Attorneys. Pl. Fi. Fa.
Terms cash.

April 4, '79-ts JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

SPRING BUSINESS

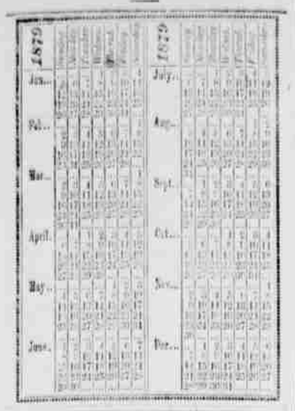
Is now fully under way, and the inducements offered are of a character that cannot fail to be highly attractive to every buyer within reach of Philadelphia.

We have an immense stock in every one of our THIRTY DEPARTMENTS, reaching in the two departments of SILKS and DRESS GOODS alone

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 18[illegible]

CALENDAR FOR 1879.



Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	9.36 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.16 P. M.
Express Express	4.56 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRIA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Cambria Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6[illegible] a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 12[illegible] m. Leaves Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND CLARKSVILLE.—Leave Clarksville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7[illegible] a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND RUPERT.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6[illegible] a. m., arrives at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arrives at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg same days, Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

J. F. Chapin will offer valuable personal property for sale at Benton on Friday, April 4th 1879.

John A. Funston, Administrator of Augustus Mason will offer real estate for sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Saturday April 26th, at 10 o'clock a. m. and at Eyer's Grove at 2 o'clock p. m., of the said day.

The Administrator of Martha Thurston deceased will expose valuable real estate for sale in Bloomsburg on Saturday, April 26th.

The a'r was filled with snow on the 3rd.

March went out like a roaring lion.

Cullew township, Sullivan county, elected two lady school directors at the February election.

The Independent Weekly has a new Acme power press.

C. Bittenbender has moved into his new house on Fifth street below Market.

John Alstatt has removed to Pottsville. He intends to go west.

The new Town Council will be sworn in next Monday.

The Misses Derrickson have moved to their new home at Jeddo, Luzerne county.

Dr. B. F. Gardner has moved into the house occupied by C. Bittenbender on North Main street.

Jacob Rhawn of Catawissa has a wonderful cure for sore eyes in the shape of Blue glasses He uses them almost constantly when at home.

C. M. Drinker has moved into the house of Miss M. Wells, recently occupied by William Webb, on Market street.

There will be an adjourned court on Monday the 14th, to finish up the argument list, and to dispose of some other matters.

William Berninger has purchased the McWilliams mill in Catawissa township, and Mathias Gingles has purchased the farm.

Berwick talks of procuring a town clock. If they succeed we hope that it will attend to business better than the one on the Court House does.

We are pleased to record that a bequest of one thousand dollars has been left to St. Gabriel's church, Sugarloaf, by Walter Nichols, a wealthy gentleman of Jamaica, Long Island who died recently.

Samuel Shaffer Jr. received the sum of $269.-11 as Street commissioner during the past year, and the money was well earned. Mr. Shaffer was an efficient and obliging officer.

The Sunbury *Gazette* and *American* have consolidated. The paper will be edited by Youngman and Wilvert, the respective editors of the two papers in their single days. We wish the union success.

FREE GIFT TO THE SUFFERING.—A copy of "Medical Common Sense," a book of 144 pages, will be sent free to all suffering with Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh &c., &c. Address Dr. N. B. Wolfe Cincinnati, Ohio.

Prof. I. W. Niles has moved back to Bloomsburg after an absence of three years, in Lykens and Sunbury. Prof. Niles has a large class in music at Sunbury which he will continue, and will also retain the organ of the Presbyterian Church.

Yungling & Sons are manufacturing large quantities of first-class Beer, Porter, Ale, Brown Stout &c., and dispose of it on reasonable terms. The agent is Capt. M. M. Probst, of Catawissa.

Our Town Council should see to it that our streets and alleys are at once cleaned of the ashes and rubbish. Court house alley for instance is impossable for a wagon, much to the inconvenience of those using it.

FIRE INSURANCE.—We learn that C. F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, was intrusted with the fire insurance of the Normal School, amount $50 000 All of which was placed in companies satisfactory to the trustees, who by this operation saved hundreds of dollars.

We already have three job presses, but the constant increase in orders for job work has rendered it necessary for us to procure a fourth job press, and to employ additional hands. This is a strong indication that the people know where to get the best job work done at the lowest prices.

Harmless as milk, is the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. There is no longer, either excuse or necessity for using the crude color preparations of our grandmothers, which could never be depended upon for uniformity, and tended to keep the butter at a depressed valuation. For sale by all Druggists and Merchants.

Go and see the most wonderful pictures of the most marvellous region on earth, the "Yellowstone National Park." Spend "An Evening in Wonderland," at the Opera House on the evening of April 10th at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 and 35 cents. Tickets for sale at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

Prof. Marshall's entertainment was given before Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil at the Revere house, Boston, by special invitation. It is highly spoken of by Charles F. Adams, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, J. G. Holland, E. E. Hale and many others. Go and see it.

The number of motions and petitions before the Court on Saturday was so large that the Court was continued on Monday all day. If the business of the argument Court continues to increase, it will soon become necessary to have a day set aside every month, to dispose of the list.

The principle upon which our streets are lighted is radically wrong. A sapient council presumes that when there is a moon there is plenty of light, whereas it may be dark on the streets at any time. For several nights recently this has been the case much to the annoyment of those who were compelled to be on the streets.

"An Evening in Wonderland" is the title of an illustrated lecture by Prof. W. I. Marshall in the Opera House on April 10th, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The illustrations are produced by the Oxy-hydrogen light. He is highly endorsed by many leading men of the nation, and the entertainment will be interesting to old and young. Admission 25 cents, reserved seats 35 cents, at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

There will be a meeting of the Society of the Soldiers and Sailors of the war of 1861 of Columbia county, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday the 20th day of MAY, A. D. 1879, at Bloomsburg at Granger's Hall in Correll's building. All Soldiers and Sailors of the war of 1861 are cordially invited to attend, and assist in perfecting the record of Soldiers from this county.

C. R. BROCKWAY, *Sec'y.* S. KNORR *Prest.*

The present term at the Normal School closed yesterday (Thursday). The spring term will open on the 7th, and we are glad to learn that the prospects are very encouraging. A large number of new students have engaged rooms, and it is likely that the boarding department will be better filled than ever before in the history of the School. This increased patronage indicates the high esteem in which our school and its excellent faculty are held throughout the State.

Immense shipments of American coal are now made to France, Spain, and Italy. There is strong hope that the increased demand for coal will give steady and remunerative employment to the miners and put an end to strikes. If we can furnish the old world with fuel, the people on the other side can't help having a warmer feeling for us.

An important fact to be remembered in regard to usury is that a note once tainted is always tainted, but originally good is always good. If Jones takes the note at a legal rate it is good in his hands; if either Jones or the maker himself afterward sells it at more than the legal rate of interest it is not affected, and the holder can recover.

Senator Jackson has a bill before the Legislature to detach several of the northern counties from the Middle Penitentiary district. Our Senator knows that the counties of this district can more conveniently send their prisoners to Philadelphia than to Huntington, where the new penitentiary has been located. Political interests, and not the convenience of the people, were consulted in placing it there. We hope our representatives will not vote for an appropriation for the erection of the buildings.

St. Mathew's Lutheran Church on Easter Sunday the 13th inst., there will be communion services, and the confirmation of a large class of catechumens.

Rev. H. Zeigler D. D., will preach morning and evening. Services 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. No pews rented. All are cordially invited.

O. D. S. MARCLAY, Pastor.

An adjourned meeting of the Town Council was held on Friday evening March 28th at the Council chamber. The President, and also the members were present except Elwell. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The report of the President as to sale of Town bonds of issue of Nov. 13th 1878 was read and ordered to be placed on the minutes. The committee to examine and revise the statement for 1878 made their report, and the statement was directed to be placed on the Minute book. On motion of Drinker and Sharpless further examinations to the amount of $5.44 were allowed. Adjourned.

THE COX'—It would seem that William J. Kingston had a warrant against Montgomery Williams for assault and battery, and it was placed in the hands of James Thomas, of this place, Constable, for service. On Tuesday night, he asked a man visiting town with "Gum" Cox if his name was Williams, and the person answered "yes." Believing he had the right man Thomas arrested him. A scuffle ensued, but the prisoner was taken before Justice Morris. After some delay he proved that his name was Cox, and was thereupon discharged.

On Thursday of last week the Sheriff sold at Catawissa the following real estate:

Catawissa Masonic Hall to C. W. Miller, for the Bloomsburg Odd Fellows' Association, for $4555.00

Tracts 1 and 3 of David R. Hower to Jos. Kimmel's Administrator for $1 each. Tract No. 2 to J. H. Vastine for $200, and tract No. 4 to C. B. Brockway for $80.

Tract No. 1 of the Real estate of William Shultis was sold to Isaac Lewis for $25, and writ was stayed as to No. 1.

On the 28th the real estate of More Creveling was sold to John H. and Thomas Creveling for $600.

CHARLEY ROSS IN SNYDER COUNTY.

The Middleburg *Post*, says: Three and a half years ago a bright, fair-haired little boy of about apparently between four and five years of age was left, with a little dog in his car, at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at Lewistown. His story is that he was left there by two gentlemen and seems to have no distinct recollection of matters touching himself prior to that time. The little fellow gives his name as Samuel Ross Evans. He worked his way into this county by stopping at way-side farm houses, getting meals and lodging until he reached Mr. John Uhl's, Sr., where he has remained ever since. The matter somehow came to the notice of A. Kreiger, of the firm of Krieger & Schnure, of Selinsgrove, who was purchasing wheat in the west end and he caused a photograph of the boy to be taken, which has been forwarded to the Ross family of Philadelphia. The boy is said to be a bright and intelligent little fellow and only the most positive identification of ownership will induce Mr. Uhl to give up the child for whom he has formed an attachment second only to that of a mother. We anxiously await the result of further investigation. It is said that the above mentioned and the photograph of Charley Ross bear striking resemblance.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

An adjourned Court met on last Saturday, the 29th of March.

On motion, in cases of Aaron Young *et al* vs. John K. Young entries of non-suit stricken off.

On petition, sale of real estate of Martha Thurston dec'd decreed for payment of debts.

In the matter of petition for special tax to pay the present indebtedness of Sugarloaf township, Court issue a mandate for a special tax of 13 mills, seven to be levied this year, and six mills next year.

In the city of Williamsport Bond case, after argument, Court direct an attachment to issue against the Treasurer for payment of $50 00, balance, and not to issue before April 3d.

Petition of Abraham Farver, Guardian of Emma C. Zeigler for citation to Lemuel Drake, late Guardian of said minor.

On petition license of Robert Beagle at Eyer's Grove transferred to Samuel Bodine.

On petition of John Gould for viewers to assess damages against the Pa. Canal Co., the Court appoints A. B. White, J. Terwilliger, D. K. Shoat, Capt. H. J. Conner, Michael Yanow Wesley Brannan, A. H. Stewart.

The petition for Road Viewers for a road in Fishing Creek township, near Philip Appleman's, Court appoints Eli Mendenhall, James Conner, and Frank P. Fellius.

Petition of heirs of George Longenberger and Lydia Seyfert for certain orders of the Court ordered to be filed.

In the case of Reuben Shuman and John T. Shuman, Executors of Jacob Shuman, dec'd on citation against Wm. Shuman judgment awarded plaintiff's for $91 84.

Road viewers in Mt. Pleasant near W. E. Johnson confirmed finally.

In the matter of the sale of real estate of I. John, the Court ordered the sale to be made by the Assignee the writ in the Sheriff's hands to be stayed.

On motion of Agib Ricketts Esq., A. W. McAlarney was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Columbia county.

Commonwealth vs. John Kelley, fornication and bastardy, forfeiture of recognizance taken off, and *nos pros* entered on payment of costs.

Petition presented to have stricken off the confirmation of the sale of real estate of Jacob Harter, deceased. Rule to show cause granted.

On Motion citation ordered to W. H. Abbott, assignee C. D. Hazletine and Major Steel, to file an account.

Also on motion citation ordered to Thos. McDowell, Administrator of Jno. McDowell, dec'd to file an account.

Commonwealth vs. James Morrison and wife, on motion indictments quashed as to the last two counts, and *nol pros*, as to the first charging arson, and Defendants discharged.

Petition of W. A. Abbott for a rule on W. L. Everly to show cause why he should not be discharged as assignee of W. A. Ernst.

On petition of David S. Hower to remove Moses Hower as Assignee, citation awarded.

On petition of Abraham Farver *et al* citation ordered to have an account filed in the estate of Emma C. Zeigler.

The same order was made in the estates of Elizabeth and Christian Miller.

Court adjourned to April 14th 1879, at 9 a. m.

It is probably generally remembered that some years ago—in 1875—Congress passed a law providing for the erection of durable headstones over the graves of soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States whose remains are interred in the National Military Cemeteries. This law has been carried out, and the graves of the Nation's dead in these cemeteries are now permanently marked. At the instance of the War Department, Congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of the Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In the meantime the Quartermaster General, at Washington will at once proceed to collect the necessary information as to where these headstones are required.

All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked, are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster General and give regiment, company, and date of death of deceased if known. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries.

Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have already been erected by relatives or friends of the deceased.

A CHILD EIGHT YEARS OLD THE VICTIM OF A SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

A dispatch from Williamsport says: Carrie Heuninger, a child of eight years, was passing up Third street about 8 o'clock on Saturday night she was approached by a strange man, who seized her and dragged her into an alley adjoining the First national bank, threatening to kill her if she gave an alarm. Nearly eight, and to death she was taken through a number of alleys to the river bank, where her person was shockingly outraged. The fiend forced two degrees down her throat to stop her cries, and said he would throw her into the river unless she kept quiet. She remained unconscious for about three hours, when she roused up and made her way home. She was ignorant of what happened to her, but, being covered with blood an examination was made and the physicians think that she is fatally injured. Her father told your correspondent that she could not recover.

A man named John Paul was arrested yesterday morning on suspicion, but proved an alibi. Later information, however, shows that he was seen near the scene of the outrage about the time it occurred, and he will be arrested as soon as found. Great excitement prevails, and threats of lynching are common upon the streets. The scene of the abduction is the busiest and most crowded thoroughfare in the city.

BAD BURNING ACCIDENT.

The Tioga *Agitator* says: Last Sunday, while Mr. Jerome Putnam and his family were in the lower story of his house at Hossburg, an explosion of gas in a stove in his bedroom up stairs set fire to a lot of clothing placed near the stove. When the fire was discovered the room was pretty well filled with flames. The fire was extinguished, however, before it had done very much damage to the building; but not until it had burned up $2.450 worth of government bonds and greenbacks that Mr. Putnam had laid away—the savings of seven years of hard work. The funds were mainly bonds, but unfortunately Mr. Putnam has no record of their numbers, so that it will be difficult if not impossible to get them replaced by the government. Mr. Putnam is a fireman on the Tioga road.

A grand musical contest is to take place at Wilkes-Barre in the latter part of May next, open to the whole world, when over $900 will be given in prizes. As follows is the programme in part: To the choir of not less than one hundred in number of mixed voices that will sing the best, "Why, my soul," from 42nd Psalm, by Mendelssohn, $400, and $50 to the leader. To the choir of the same number that can sing best, "Hear us O Lord," from Judas Maccabeus, Handel, $150, and $50 to the leader. Also other choruses, quartettes, duets, solos, for mixed and male voices; piano solos, brass bands, etc.

There is but one verdict, and that is, that in thirty-three years Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has never failed to cure a Cough, Cold, or General Hoarseness. At Drug Stores. Price 25 cents.

LOCAL LAWS.

The following laws are special in their application to Columbia county, and we reprint them for the information of our readers and which lawyers, justices, &c, should preserve

Fees of Constables.

"That from and after the passage of this act the fees of Constables of Columbia county for attending special township, ward, borough or general elections, shall be as follows, namely:

For attending general elections, two dollars.

For attending special township, ward, and borough elections, including advertising, three dollars."

Regulating Fees of Justices on Appeals.

"That hereafter in all cases of appeals from the judgments of justices of the peace in the county of Columbia, the party or parties appealing shall pay to the justice before whom the case was tried all his fees and all the constable's fees in the case; and the said justice shall receipt on his docket for said fees, so that it shall appear on the transcript, the same to abide the final determination of the case as all other costs thereon; and no appeal need be allowed by the justice till said fees are paid.

SECTION 2. That in all cases of information for any crime or misdemeanor made before any magistrate in the county of Venango, the prosecutor or person making such information shall pay to said magistrate his legal fees and the legal fees of the officer who may execute the warrant; and the said magistrate, in making his return, shall receipt on the same for the said fees, which shall remain for the use of the prosecutor, subject to the final determination of the case; and no magistrate in said county shall be compelled to entertain any information or to issue any warrant till such fees are paid: *Provided*, If the person so moving complaint do make affidavit that he or she is unable to pay said cost, by reason of his or her poverty, the justice shall issue out a transcript or issue process the same as if the fees had been paid."

Fees of Notaries Public.

"That from and after the passage of this act, all fees which are now chargeable and recoverable by the notaries public of the county of Columbia shall be increased fifty per centum: *Provided*, That the increase authorized by this act, shall not relate to the fees for the acknowledgment of deeds and mortgages."

Regulating Medical Practice.

"That from and after the first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, it shall be unlawful for any person to commence or continue the practice of medicine in the county of Columbia who has not graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine and received a diploma from a chartered medical college or other institution authorized to grant diplomas; *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons who have been eight years in continuous regular practice, though he may not have graduated as aforesaid, nor to persons who are reading or who have read medicine under the instruction of a physician or surgeon who has the qualification to practice prescribed by this section, when such person has the assent of such preceptor to practice.

SECTION 2. Any person who shall practice or attempt to practice medicine or surgery, or shall prescribe for any sick person or perform any surgical operation for fee or reward, in violation of section one of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars at the discretion of the court, one-half of said fine to be for the use of the informer, and one half for the county in which said fine shall be imposed.

SECTION 3. Any person who shall attempt to practice medicine or surgery by opening a transient office in any of the aforesaid counties, or who shall, by handbill or other form of written or printed advertisement, assign such transient office or other place to meet persons seeking medical or surgical advice or prescription, shall before being allowed to practice as aforesaid, appear before the clerk of the courts of the proper county, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence to such clerk of the courts that the provisions of section one of this act have been complied with, and shall, in addition, take out a license for one year, by payment of a license fee, for the use of the proper county, of two hundred dollars; *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to druggists or dentists; *And provided further*, That physicians commencing practice in any of the counties aforesaid, with the intention of residing permanently therein, shall not be subject to the provisions of section three of this act.

This act was extended to our county.

Swine Running at Large.

"That so much of the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to prevent horses, cattle, mules, sheep and swine from running at large in Forks township, in the county of Sullivan," approved March eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, as relates to swine, be and the same are hereby extended to the townships of Hepburn and Fishingcreek, and to the town of Light Street, in the county of Columbia.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this act, the limits of the town of Light Street aforesaid, shall be as follows, namely: Beginning at the northwest corner of Scott township in the aforesaid county of Columbia, and thence east one hundred and sixty rods to a road; thence southeast three hundred rods to a bridge at Keller's run; thence westwardly down said run to its mouth, two hundred and forty rods; thence north two hundred and eighty rods to the place of beginning, touching the line of Mt. Pleasant township."

The same act as refers to swine applies to Greenwood and Orange townships.

The following is the Forks township act referred to:

"That from and after the passage of this act all horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine belonging to farmers, or other persons, found running at large beyond the premises of the owner or upon the public roads or highways in the township of Forks, Sullivan county, shall be considered in the character of strays, and may be taken up as such by any person, and sold and may be disposed of under existing laws of this commonwealth relating to strays if such person shall see proper to prosecute the same."

MARRIED WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

A Supreme Court decision, published in the Phila. *Ledger* shows the importance to married women, having separate property, of obtaining some specific acknowledgement for money invested by them through their husbands. In the case before the Court the wife's separate property, after it had been used by her husband in business, was liable to be diverted by his death from the wife, and she sought to recover it as a common debt of his estate to her. There was presumptive proof that the money used by the husband had been contributed by her, but she had no acknowledgement of that fact and the Orphan's Court rejected her claim. The Supreme Court reverses that decree and allows her claim, but without interest, because there was no agreement as to the payment of interest. The case was a peculiar one, since the wife had money, and if she had not been able to prove this fact, it would have been very difficult for her to have shown that it was *her* money which had established him in business, in which her claim would have been disallowed, and her savings before marriage would have eventually gone away from her to her husband's children by a former wife. An acknowledgment of the indebtedness, which it would have been perfectly proper for the husband to have given the wife, would have saved very much if not all the litigation which the claim for recovery has brought about.

Sleepless nights and cheerless days will be prevented if you use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup to induce sleep and composure for the Baby. Price 25 cents.

GRATEFUL WOMEN.—None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy perfectly adapted to the many ills the sex is liable to, universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of tiredness and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

W. G. Kinney and family have moved to Ashland.

A CHANCE FOR LITIGATION.

James Hill, agent for Hill, Carter & Co., had flour stored at the mill of J. J. Robbins, Wilkesborro, of which a quantity in the amount of about a hundred dollars, was sold by Robbins. In settlement he gave Mr. Hill a check in the name of H. Bodie & Co. The check was presented for payment, but there were no funds and though he tried several ways, Mr. Hill failed to get his money. As a last resort he caused the arrest of Mr. Robbins, and a hearing was had before Alderman Parsons, which resulted in bail being given by Robbins for appearance at court to answer. According to his own statement he was using the name of Henry Battin, of Scranton, his brother in law, without the latter's sanction, though no other was ever made to stop it, and though he some time ago abandoned the business on Public Square, where he ran more directly under the name, having been conducting his milling business in his own name. The case takes on somewhat the appearance of forgery, though perhaps not intentional, and unless compromised with Mr. Hill by payment of the money due him, may have serious results.—*Scranton Republican*.

We have always pointed against the objectionable interlocking and passenger rules on rail roads leading to this point. The latest is the rule as handed down by Williamsport, as adopted by the Pennsylvania Rail Road. It commences the following route of freight trains Williamsport to the points designated, per rate of 2 000 pounds to net Lock, or pine and hemlock lumber, to take effect on the 1st day of April:

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG:

Danville and Rupert, $1 20; Bloomsburg, $1 80; Espy, Willow Grove, Berwick, Beach Haven and Hicks' Ferry, $2 10; Shickshinny, $2 35; Hunlock's, Nanticoke, Plymouth, Plymouth Junction and Kingston, $2 40; Wyoming and West Pittston, $2 55; Pittston, $2 70; Wilkesbarre, $2 85 Lackawanna, Taylorville and Scranton, $2 70

It will be thus seen that Bloomsburg must pay 60 cents more than Rupert, which is only 12 miles distant, or 33 per cent. Hicks's Ferry pays no more than Espy or intermediate points and seven Freightage should be governed by distance, and no favors shown to any locality.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles 10 cts. Try it. aug. 30, '78-tf

REFUGEE FACES.—The kindling health asserts itself in the countenances of those, who after suffering for years with kidney or liver disease, combined with constipation and pain from piles, are restored to health by taking Kidney wort. It removes all morbific secretions. Your Druggist has it.

A WORD TO THE CORPULENT.

Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and an agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the natural basis, that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, i. e. that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement in strength, spirits, and physical comfort. Allan's Anti-fat will reduce a fat person from 2 to 5 pounds a week. 81 by all druggists.

GOLDEN HAIR.—Our readers may recall to the card of W. R. Berringer & Co's Loan Agency, in another column, of this paper, and if interested should address them at once, and receive the benefits of the new position they.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.

March 28-4-w.

WHY WILL YOU

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. aug 30, '78-tf

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000. Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine.

Marriages.

BEEBEHNER—MCGRANN.—At Cherry Hill March 27th 1879, by J. R. Jameson Esq., Mr. Reuben Beebehner to Miss Cathrine McGrann, both of Beaver Valley, Columbia county Pa.

THIVELPIECE—RIDER.—At the residence of Jacob Young March 22nd 1879 in Jackson township, by John F. Derr Esq., Mr. Eli Thivelpiece of Pine township, and Miss Sarah Rider of Jackson township Columbia county.

DAVIS—ALBERTSON.—At the residence of George W. Farver March 25th 1879 in Jackson township, by John F. Derr Esq., Mr. Reuben H. Davis, and Mrs. Lucinda Albertson, all of Benton township Columbia county Pa.

MCELHENY—KOSTENBAUDER.—On the 20th of March 1879, at the house of the bride's mother in Franklin township, Columbia county by Rev. S. R. Gipple, Mr. H. G McElhenny and Emma Kostenbauder.

As a safeguard to children amid the distressing disorders that beset the throat and lungs of childhood, Hale's Expectorant is invaluable. It contains no morphine, and acts with astonishing effect. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

If you want to be strong, healthy and Vigorous, use K. E. Knickerbocker's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking K. E. Knickerbocker's Bitter Wine of Iron in the debilitated, enfeebled and shattered nervous system of the feeble female sex, whether wife or maiden, or the infirmities of the opposite sex. Ministers and others called upon to perform hard mental labor, will find it the best tonic ever used, as it will restore health and strength to the weak and nervous. Physicians prescribe it in their practice. Druggists keep it. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists generally throughout the country. Depot, 44 Park Row, New York.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility

Debility, a peculiar, indefinite state of mind, a weak, low spirited, nervous condition, with confusion, indistinct head, weak memory, the consequence of excesses, mental overwork, &c. Nervous debility quite a common complaint in U. S. Kidney's Bitter Wine of Iron, in doses of one wineglass, expels the poisonous gases and impurities of, and regenerates the entire system. Take only K. E. Knickerbocker's Bitter Wine of Iron, and no other. Sold by druggists generally. Depot, 44 Park Row, New York.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

K. E. Knickerbocker's Worm Syrup, for children of all kinds or worms. Safe, sure and speedy. Expels all worms, whether in the stomach, bowels or system. Kidney's Worm Syrup, 25 cents. Kidney's Worm Powders, 25 cents. Kidney's Worm Plaster, 25 cents. Kidney's Worm Syrup, Powders and Plaster, the safest and most effectual remedy for the removal of Tape worms. He removes them in two to three hours, alive and all complaints, diseases and ailments incident to and arising from worms, are removed. Only one month need be passed. Complete treatment of tape worm can be obtained, all other worm system to remain destroyed. Ask your druggists for a bottle of Knickerbocker's Worm Syrup. Price 25 per bottle. It never fails. If he has it not, have him send for it or send to proprietor, K. E. Knickerbocker, 44 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Advice at office free, or by mail.)

Business Notices.

Spring Styles—Spring Goods—Spring Styles, Call and see

The New Goods, The New Styles at the New Price.

Cheaper than ever.

Must be seen to be believed, better goods at lower prices

at D. Lowenberg's.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats, Wool Hats, Fur Hats,

For Men—for Boys—and Children

At the Popular store of

D. Lowenberg.

Spring Overcoats—Spring Overcoats, Cheap, Durable, Neat and New

Just received at D. Lowenberg's.

The Central Hotel for sale or rent. Terms easy. Apply to John Leyenberger. mar 28-3m

The largest line of Staple and Fancy Buttons and other Fancy Goods just received at H. J. Clark & Son's.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

Eggs for hatching $1.00 for 13 if called for at my store, or $1 50 packed and shipped to any point. From Rosney's strain, imported direct from Leghorn in 1876.

J. H. MAIER,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Finest stock of Wall Paper ever in Bloomsburg at Clark's Book Store.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Some 10 pieces of Silk Fringe just received at 50 cents to 1.00 per yard at H. J. Clark & Son's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Large assortment of new designs in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

New Polonaise Flannel at Lutz & Sloan's.

For the cheapest and finest Patterns of Iron Fence go to S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Livingston's Patent Carbolic Nest Eggs effectually exterminates all Vermin from setting or laying hens, and thoroughly disinfects water and gives the pens keeping the fowls free from contagious diseases or cryptogamic poultry. For sale by J. H. Maize, Bloomsburg, Price 12 cents apiece.

Latest Patterns in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernheim's Jewelry Store.

Now is the time to paper. Get your paper at Clark's.

New Prints, Ginghams, Tickings, the best 5 cent Prints for the money, Towels, Crashes, and a full line of Domestics for cash or produce at H. J. Clark & Son's.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's

For Skirts or Shawls Lutz & Sloan's store is headquarters.

George A. Clark keeps the best plain Window Shades, the best Curd Fixtures, the best Spring Fixtures.

Farmers attention! S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa., now offers cheap for cash or grain all kinds of farming implements

Great bargains in all lines of Goods, now line of Gloves of the latest styles at H. J. Clark & Son's.

A large assortment of ladies' Ties, Bows, Bonnets, Gloves &c., this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

DOLLIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP

for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dollin's Electric Soap made by L. L. Craigie & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Buckley."

"We have used Dollin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other *we ever tried*.

Rev. W. H. Snively,
Mrs. D. H. Stoltzfus.

I desire all my friends and customers to Give this Soap one Trial,

so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIER.
July 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

50 Plows, 10 Field Rollers, 25 cultivators to be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for grain at S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A large assortment of new linen collars and cuffs for Gents at Lutz & Sloan's this week.

Neats Foot Oil for Harness Grease for sale by Silas Young, Light Street, apr4 4w

Use Knapp's Curtain Fixtures, warranted for 100 years, for sale at Clark's Book Store.

Administrator's notice at McKinney's.

All the popular colors of Oil Window Shades at Clark's Book Store.

Wanted by Silas Young, Light Street, Good Butter 20 cents per pound, eggs 15 cents per dozen, and the highest market prices paid for Side, Shoulder, and Ham. Good Potatoes 70 cents.

A new invention in cable telegraphy is announced by which it is claimed that in half an hour's time, messages equal to the contents of any entire number of the London *Times* or the New York *Herald* could be sent between any points, however remote. The projectors of the new enterprise declare that the entire contents of the two newspapers named or any other can be sent by cable from New York to London or to Paris and be reproduced at those points in fac-simile on a stereotype flat surface complete and ready to be printed from in half an hour. This feat requires an average of 2,000 words a minute to be sent.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, bereavement and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of these forces, if tested properly, will restore it to its youthful color. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore faded or gray hair to its youthful color, cure scalp diseases and dandruff, and render the hair soft and pliable. It is the most perfect hair dressing ever used, containing neither oil nor dye, and, while it stimulates the growth of the hair, it supplies the nutriment it requires to keep it in health. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the favorite dressing with those who have used it for years, and the only preparation to which many ladies will entrust their hair. Those who have used other hair preparations, only to find them worthless, should try this. Its effects are beautiful, and will surprise and please them. Ayer's Hair Vigor is sold by druggists everywhere.

Dauchy & Co's. Advts.

PROTRUDING TOE.

PATIENTS, you need no longer throw away your children's shoes because their toes WORE, on

Miscellaneous.

PLEASING THE PALATE.

Some of the Best of Miss Dodds' Receipts.

FOOD THAT LETS GOOD DIGESTION WAIT ON APPETITE, AND HEALTH ON BOTH—THE CREAM OF THE COOKERY.

During Miss Dodds' lectures on Cooking in Philadelphia, within the past month, she has demonstrated her manner of rendering palatable and digestible many well known dishes. Subjoined will be found some of her receipts:

IRISH STEW.

Material required: 2 pounds of potatoes, 1 pound of neck mutton, 1½ pound of onions, salt, pepper and ½ pint of water. Cut the potatoes in pieces, boil them and throw away the water. Soak the onions in water, slice them up and put them with the potatoes in a saucepan, and cook slowly for an hour and a half, seasoning with pepper and salt.

APPLE DUMPLING.

Ingredients used: 5 apples, ½ pound of flour, 2 ounces of lard, 1 ounce of sugar, ½ pint of cold water, ½ teaspoonful of baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Pare and core the apples. Mix the lard, yeast powder and salt. Add water, knead lightly together and cut into five pieces. Fill the core hole in the apple with sugar, wrap the apple with dough, put it into a slightly floured tin, and bake for an hour and a half.

MILK SOUP.

Stock required: 2 raw potatoes, 1 ounce of lard, 1 pint of milk, 1½ ounces of fine sago, 1 quart of cold water, pepper and salt. Cover potatoes with water, keep over the fire until the water boils; then replace the water with a quart of fresh, adding the lard at the same time. Boil the potatoes until they are tender; pour the materials through a colander and return to a saucepan; add milk, sago, and seasoning.

MACCARONI AND CHEESE.

Ingredients necessary: ¼ pound of maccaroni, 3 ounces of dry cheese, ½ pint of milk, and a small quantity of pepper and salt. Boil the maccaroni fifteen minutes in water; then replace the water with milk, and boil for a half hour longer. Spread a layer of maccaroni on a flat dish; add a layer of dry cheese; sprinkle slightly with pepper and salt. Continue alternately layers of maccaroni and cheese until the required amount is obtained. Then place in the oven and brown from 8½ to 10 minutes.

TO BOIL POTATOES.

The only method to boil potatoes properly says Miss Dodds, is to boil them until half done, then pour off all the water, cover the pot closely and permit them to steam until quite done. Just before removing them from the stove take off the lid of the pot that the steam may escape, and the potatoes will be found to be very dry and very mealy. Young potatoes should be placed in boiling water; old potatoes in cold and boiled.

TO MAKE PUFF PASTE.

To make this pastry she used one quarter of a pound of flour, same quantity of butter, the yolk of one egg, a pinch of salt, several drops of lemon juice and a gill of cold water are mixed and then worked into the flour thus forming a stiff dough. When this has been kneaded quite firmly, roll the dough on a well floured board until it is quite thin. It is necessary to be particular to use the extra weight of flour and butter. The butter should then be squeezed through a towel to extract the water and milk. Having been strained it is placed in the centre of the dough, which is folded carefully upon it and again rolled out as thin as possible. It is then folded in three layers and rolled, and folded for seven times; the first three times very carefully, that the butter may not run out. Having rolled and folded it the first time, it should be laid aside for a time to cool. After awhile it is rolled again and folded again and folded again. Between the second and third and fifth and sixth rollings it should be allowed to stand in a cool place. When it is rolled for the seventh and last time, the paste should be about a half an inch in thickness. It is then cut in circular pieces about the size of a cup. In the centre of these cakes a small round indentation is made half through. These pieces are removed after the paste is cooked, which requires ten minutes.

TURKISH SOUP.

For this soup the ingredients required are one quart of second stock, one-half tea cup full of rice, the yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of cream and a little pepper and salt. The second stock is made by simply covering the meat and bones with water and fresh vegetables and boiling the whole for a long time. Wash the rice well by placing it in a strainer and pouring water over it. This washes off all the starch and flour on the outside, so that when it is cooked each grain of the rice is separate from the others. Place the stock, the rice, pepper and salt in a saucepan and boil for twenty minutes. Then pour through a wire sieve, rubbing the rice well through, and pour the hot stock back into the saucepan. In a basin then mix the yolks of two eggs and the cream, and add a tablespoonful of the hot stock. This gradually cools the stock and warms the cream and eggs. Then pour the rest of the stock in. Allow this to stand over the fire for two minutes, but do not let it boil or the eggs curdle.

AMBER PUDDING.

In preparing this there were used two pounds of raw apples, three ounces of sugar, a gill of cold water, several drops of lemon juice, four eggs, six ounces of flour, two ounces of butter, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. The sugar and one-half gill of water are placed over the fire and allowed to come to a boil. At this point add the apples, which should be cut into lumps, and the lemon juice, and cook until the apples are quite soft. Weigh out six ounces of flour in a basin, and mix in well two ounces of butter; then add the baking powder, a pinch of salt and one-half gill of water, and work the whole into a firm dough, and roll out to the thickness of one-third of an inch. Then dampen the sides of a pie dish with cold water and line it with narrow strips of the dough. After trimming the edge nicely brush them lightly with cold water, and garnish the outer edge with small circular pieces of the pastry laid close together. The apples, when soft, are removed and strained through a sieve into a clean dish. The yolks of four eggs are then mixed in, and in this condition it is placed into the pie plate that has been prepared. In order to cook the newly introduced eggs and the dough the dish is put in the oven for ten minutes. The whites of the four eggs, to which has been added, are beaten stiff, and when the pudding is done this is piled high up in the centre, and is then well sprinkled with sugar. After smoothing the white of the egg into a cone shape, it can be neatly garnished with pieces of Angelica or dried berries. It is again placed in the oven to brown for two minutes, and is then ready for the table. Miss Dodds stated that it was never necessary to beat the yolks of the eggs. The whites always beat quicker and stiffer separate. She used the sharp edge of a table knife, and said the beating could be done quicker in a cool air.

FISH CAKES.

The recipe given for fish cakes, included one pound of potatoes, one pound of cod-fish—boiled, pepper and salt, two eggs, one teaspoonful of cream, one-half ounce of butter, and a few tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs. After breaking the boiled fish into small pieces, grate the potatoes while hot upon it through a sieve; add one-half ounce of butter, the yolk of the eggs, the cream, and mix well together; well seasoned with pepper and salt, divide the mass into small cakes on a well floured board; beat the whites of the eggs, and, having coated each of the cakes with it, roll them into the bread crumbs; fry in hot fat or lard for two minutes. As soon as the cakes are done place them on a piece of paper that the superfluous grease may be absorbed from them.

DRESSED BOILED FISH.

Her mode of dressing any boiled fish was demonstrated with halibut. To one pound of fish she used two ounces of butter, two ounces of flour, one ounce of grated cheese, one half pint of milk and one gill of cream. The butter and flour are placed over the fire and mixed while the butter melts. Milk is then mixed in and stirred until it boils. At the boiling point add the cream, pepper and salt and cook two minutes. The bones and skin having been removed from the fish, it is cut into small pieces and then mixed into the sauce, which should remain only long enough over the fire to heat the fish. Place the whole on a flat dish, sprinkle over grated cheese or bread crumbs, add pepper and brown quickly in the oven.

To boil halibut properly she said it should be placed in boiling water, to which a tablespoonful of vinegar had been added. It should cook only twenty minutes unless the fish is of unusual size.

FILLET OF BEEF AND DUTCH SAUCE.

The beef should be cut in slices about an inch in thickness. It is then placed in the broiler, which should be lightly greased, and then subjected to the action of the fire for seven minutes, turning it but once in that time. The Dutch sauce was prepared with half a tablespoonful of cream, half a tablespoonful of water, the yolks of two eggs, a little pepper and salt, one ounce of butter, and the juice of half a lemon. The water and egg yolks are beaten well together, and the lemon juice, cream and butter with salt and pepper, are then introduced, and the whole is whisked over a slow fire until it thickens. This however, must not be allowed to come to a boil. When finished, pour hot water over the fillets of beef and serve.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

In making Charlotte Russe she required a quarter poand of lady-finger cake (sponge finger biscuits), one pint cream, half ounce gelatine, the whites of two eggs, one teaspoonful of essence of vanilla, one ounce of sugar, a few dried cherries—preserved cherries with stones cut—and a half a gill of cold water. The gelatine was put in cold water to soak. The lady-fingers, in the meantime, were cut lengthwise so they would fit closely together, and were then placed side by side within a small pan. The gelatine was then carefully melted over the fire so as not to get too hot. A pint of cream was whipped to which was added one ounce of granulated sugar. Take the whites of two eggs and whip them until they are very still—adding a little dry salt. When the whites are whipped to a very stiff froth add the cream, the vanilla and the gelatine. Pour gently into this, stirring all the time, the melted gelatine, and then mix in very lightly the whites of egg. When well mixed, stand one side until it begins to set, then pour into the mould in which the cake has been arranged, and allow it to stand until well set. A few dried cherries were first dropped into the bottom of the pan for flavor.

WELCOME-GUEST PUDDING.

In the preparation of this desert she required 4 ounces of bread crumbs, 1 gill of boiling milk, 2 ounces suet, 2 ounces sugar, 1½ ounces citron, 1½ ounces sweet almonds, 2 eggs and a few preserved cherries. First put on to boil 1 gill of milk; put 2 ounces of the bread crumbs in a basin; pour over them the boiling milk; allow this to soak for a minute or two; chop finely the suet, beef suet, is always used except in the sick room; here mutton suet is used because it is more easily digested; chop finely the almonds, which are first blanched; cut the citron in very thin pieces, having removed the hard sugar from the surface. The bread crumb and milk having soaked, two ounces more of crumbs are poured into it, together with the suet, citron and almonds In a basin put the yolks to make the latter lighter. To the whites of the eggs add a pinch of salt and beat to a stiff froth; mix the froth with the yolks and sugar; all the ingredients are mixed together; grease a mould; garnish with a few preserved cherries. Put the mixture in the mould carefully, so as not to disturb the cherries, and steam the pudding for an hour and a half. Leave it in the mould a second before turning it out.

POTATO CROQUETS.

In preparing this tasty side dish Miss Dods required one pound of mashed potatoes, one egg, one tablespoonful of milk, a little pepper and salt, and a cup or two of bread crumbs or cracker dust. The best utensil for mashing potatoes is a fork, but a good method is to grate them through a sieve. When the potatoes are mashed the salt and pepper are added. The milk and the yolk of one egg are then mixed in, and the whole stirred over the fire until the egg is dry; this requires about one minute. The kneading board is well floured, and, while warm, the mass is seperated into small balls or rolled into any shape desired. The white of the egg is then beaten slightly, and each ball covered with a light coating. The bread crumbs or cracker dust is then placed in a piece of paper and the balls seperately placed upon it, and by rolling them from side to side are completely covered. This, she said, was the best method of coating fish. To cook anything in fat, such as oysters, croquets or fish, the grease should be heated to 375 degrees. This heat could easily be determined, for at that degree the fat began to smoke. At this heat they would be done in about one minute. In order to keep it from burning when not in use, a raw potato or a raw crust of bread should be placed in the fat, to be removed when ready for use. Fat can be used over and over again. When its properties are exhausted it can be readily renewed by adding fresh material. This applied to lard as well as drippings. When anything is cooked in fat or lard, it should be removed from the pot and placed at once on a piece of brown paper. This would absorb the remaining grease. The croquets were placed in a pot of smoking drips, and in a few moments were removed, and were found to be beautifully browned. Incidentally, she stated it was never well to boil meats quickly. By permitting them to simmer over the fire the juices were brought out better, and the flavor was therefore much richer.

TRUSSED FOWL.

Her directions for trussing a fowl were given as follows: Pass a needle, threaded with a strong cord, through the under part of the wing, pass it next straight through the top part of leg, then under wing, through the body of the fowl, bring it out through the part of the other leg, then pass it through the under part of the other wing, turn the fowl on its breast, pass the needle through the top part of the wing, through the skin that folds over the neck, through the top part of the other wing. This brings the two ends together. Draw them as tight as possible, in order to give the fowl a plump appearance. Then take another string and pass the needle close to the backbone, then over one leg, through the skin at the foot of the breast, pass it next over the other leg and tie as tight as possible. In trussing for roasting the process is just the same, except that the claws are chopped off and the legs dipped into boiling water a moment, so that the skin can be taken off easily. In trussing the fowl, a piece of greased paper should first be tied over the breast. This softens the meat and gives it a good color. The fowl is then placed on a pan of boiling water, to which salt is added. If it is young, it is allowed to cook slowly for an hour; if old more time is required. The dressing for fowls was then made. For this she used two ounce of butter, one once of flour, one pint of milk, a little pepper and salt and two-hard boiled eggs. The butter was melted in a small pan, and the flour at once added and mixed. A pint of milk was then poured into the pan, and the ingredients stirred until the milk boiled. At boiling point pepper and salt were added, and the compound was allowed to boil two minutes longer. The whites of two hard-boiled eggs were then chopped and added to the dressing. The fowl was then removed from the fire and placed on a dish, the strings removed, and the dressing poured over the breast. A closely-woven sieve was then placed over the chicken, and the hard yolks of the eggs grated through it upon the fowl.

TERRAPIN.

Terrapin ought never to be bought unless it is six inches long. To kill, plunge in boiling water, and boil for three-quarters of an hour, or until the claws will pull away. In the water put a good quality of salt.

To open the terrapin draw away the claws or feet, and remove the thick skin and slip out the claws and the meat, and lay the terrapin on its back. Take the shell at the head and slip it off carefully, and you don't want to break the meat be also careful not to break the bag holding the eggs. Taking the towel draw away the head, and be very carefully not to break the gall. Cut away the liver carefully from both sides, only a small part of the head can be used. All the meat that can be used is grated up.

For each terrapin is required 7 oz butter, ¾ oz. flour, 4 tablespoonfuls of cream, and nearly ½ pint Madeira, a little pepper and salt, and a very little cayenne. Melt in a small saucepan the butter, and add to it the flour and cream. Stir carefully until it boils, and then add the pieces of terrapin and eggs and let it boil for two minutes. A little grated nutmeg may be added to this according to taste. Take from the fire when it has cooked two minutes and pour over the Madeira.

THE BUTCHER BOY AND THE BAKER'S GIRL.

It was down in the yeast part of the city. He was a burley butcher boy—and she was the pie-ous daughter of a German baker next door, with eyes like currants and fier yellow hair twisted on the back of her head like a huge cruller. They leaned towards each other over the back-bone of the separating railing. He was casting sheep's eyes at her, while hers turned to him with a provocating roll.

'Meat me to-night beef-fing quarter to ten,' he said.

'Oh, doughnut ask it,' said she.

'I make no bones about it,' said he.

'You're not well-bread,' said she.

'Only sweet bread,' said he.

'Don't egg me on,' said she.

'I never sausage a girl. Don't keep me on tender hooks?' said he quite chop-fallen.

'Why don't you wear the dear flour I gave you?' said she.

'Poak-quot?' said he.

'Oh, knead I say?' asked she.

'That don't suit me,' said he.

'You're crusty. I only wanted to crack a joke,' said she.

'You gave me a cut—the cold shoulder,' said he.

'Ah, you don't loaf me,' sighed she.

'Veal see. I cleave to you and no mistake—if you have money,' said he.

'I can make a-bun-dance,' said she.

'There no more lamb-sentations,' said he 'You shall be my rib.'

'Well done!' said one.

And their arms embraced like a pretzel. So his cake was not all dough, she likes a man of his kidney; and being good livers they will no doubt live on the fat of the land. This world is a queer jumble, but love seems 'bread in the bone.'

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that where a drunken and unruly passenger is put off a railroad train, and is then run over by another train, the railroad company is not liable. It was the duty of the conductor to protect other passengers against him by ejecting him, and if he was too drunk to take care of himself after that, it was his own fault. Similar law has been laid down in this and in most of the other States of the Union, and it seems to be about settled, if a man will get drunk, the safest place to do it is at home.

A Mayor of one of the communes of France lately made the following entry upon the register: 'I, Mayor of——, found yesterday in the forest of——a man by the name of Rollin committing an act against the laws. I commanded him to surrender, whereupon he set upon me, heaping me with insult and contumely, calling me a ragmuffin, an ass, a precious dolt and a scarecrow—all of which I certify to be true.'

The story is thus told in full:

Mary had a little lamp,
Filled full of kerosene;
She took it once to light a fire;
And has not since benzine.

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,

And the Purest and Best Qualities of all other Bitters.

THEY CURE

All diseases of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver kidneys and urinary organs, nervousness, female complaints and drunkenness.

$1000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggists for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Safest and Best.

FOR SALE BY MOYER BROTHERS

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFI

GILES'

LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment, her relief was immediate. She is now well.

B. MCDERMOTT,
40 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

JOHN APPEL, North Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.
W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very, respectfully yours,

A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 178 Sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOS. BRANIGAN,
197 west 37th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.

FORDYCE LOTHROP,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co. Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.

ELLEN SMITH,
No. 72 Prane street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.

M. RODENS,
769 seventh avenue, New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.

JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1; and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.
Trial size 25 cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg.
may 21, '78-

ANTI-FAT

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Taken according to directions, it will reduce a fat person from 5 to 5 pounds a week.

In placing this remedy before the public as a positive cure for obesity, we do so knowing its ability to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials, of which the following from a lady in Columbus, Ohio, is a sample: "Gentlemen:—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I was so elated over the result that I immediately sent to ACKERMAN'S drug-store for the second bottle." Another, a physician, writing for a patient from Providence, R. I., says, "Four bottles reduced her weight from 190 pounds to 162 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boston, says: "Without special change or attention to diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me four and one-quarter pounds." The well-known Wholesale Druggists, SMITH, DOGLITTLE & SMITH, of Boston, Mass., write as follows: "Allan's Anti-Fat has reduced a lady in our city seven pounds in three weeks." A gentleman in St. Louis writes: "Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me twelve pounds in three weeks, and altogether I have lost twenty-five pounds since commencing its use." Messrs. POWELL & PLIMPTON, Wholesale Druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., write: "TO THE PROPRIETORS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: Gentlemen:—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat. 'It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost.'" Anti-Fat is an unexcelled blood-purifier. It promotes digestion, curing dyspepsia, and is also a potent remedy for rheumatism. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet on Obesity sent on receipt of stamp.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N.Y.

WOMAN

By an immense practice at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, having treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and positive remedy for these diseases.

To designate this natural specific, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the climax or crowning grace of my career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under A POSITIVE GUARANTEE, if for conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainly never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, Sterility, and Female Weakness. I do not extol this medicine as a "cure-all," but it admirably fulfils a single-acting purpose, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 900 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

Favorite Prescription sold by Druggists.
R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
Aug. 30, '78

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feb. 14, '77-tf

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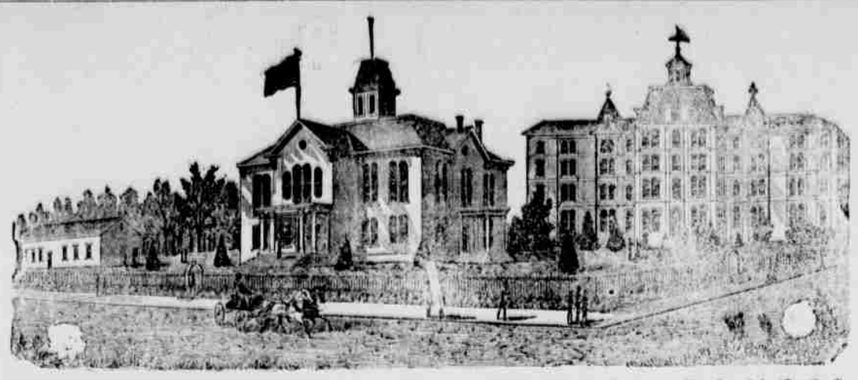

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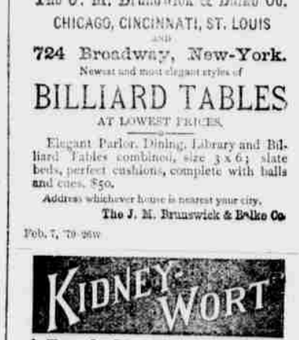

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Feb. 7, '79-26w

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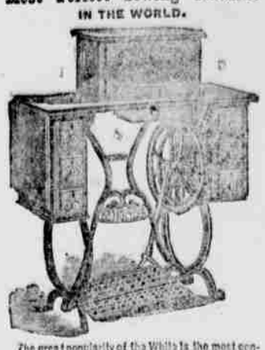

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RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, November 10, 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 05 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 0 a m
" arrive at	Erie	7 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	7 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" arrive at	Williamsport	2 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 35 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadel